



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN ROSELLI

(EXCERPTS)

PART 1 OF 5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: 9-15-46

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 12:55 P.M.

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA; CHARLES GIBBO
PHILLIP D'ANDREA; PAUL DE LUCIA,
alias Paul Ricca; JOHN ROSELLI
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Pursuant to your instructions, Mr. R. N. Hosteny, Assistant SAC at Chicago, was telephonically instructed to immediately interview Congressman Fred Busbey, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the request of the Attorney General that he be interviewed today (Monday, September 15). The Attorney General's letter was read to Mr. Hosteny in order that he might be fully apprised of the request to interview Congressman Busbey and also "have a full and immediate investigation made of this allegation" as requested by the Attorney General.

Mr. Hosteny was advised that Congressman Busbey has indicated to the Attorney General that he possesses information indicating there was a bribery connected with the parole of the four members of the Capone Gang - Louis Campagna, Charles Gibbo, Phillip D'Andrea, and Paul Ricca.

Mr. Hosteny said that Mr. McGwain is presently on leave and that he contemplated handling this interview himself. He was instructed to obtain full details from Congressman Busbey and thereafter immediately send a teletype summary to the Bureau furnishing full particulars. He was also instructed to institute such appropriate investigation as developed as a result of the interview with Congressman Busbey.

It was pointed out this matter is considered extremely important by the Bureau and must receive continuous and vigorous investigative attention, and all investigation completed without any delay whatsoever. Background data regarding the identity of these individuals and their conviction and parole was furnished for Mr. Hosteny's assistance.

Mr. J. J. McGuire in Mr. Nichols' Office was telephonically advised that a formal request to interview Congressman Busbey and conduct a full and immediate investigation has been received from the Department, and that instructions have been issued to the Chicago Division to immediately handle this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

cc - Mr. Nichols

418 FLP:lg

58-2000-1
EX-67

RECORDED

58-2000-1

28-17

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 16, 1947

-Director, FBI

LOUIS CALPAGNA

CHARLES GIOE

PHILLIP D'ANDREA

PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca

JOHN ROSELLI;

BRIBERY

In accordance with your request of September 15, 1947, Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R. - Ill.) was interviewed at Chicago, Illinois, by Special Agents of this Bureau on September 15, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Congressman Busbey states that "rumors are flying around to the effect that a quarter of a million dollars was paid to effect the release of the mentioned convicts" and it is suspected that the money might have passed through the hands of one Paul Dillon, an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Busbey declares that his sole source of information in connection with this matter is James Doherty, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune newspaper, who has not only conducted some investigation into this matter in Chicago, but in St. Louis, Missouri, and Washington, D. C., as well. He also stated that Paul Dillon of St. Louis, Missouri, is believed to be mixed up in this matter and specifically mentioned that Dillon had represented John F. Nick and Clyde Weston, Vice President and Business Manager, respectively, of the International Union of Motion Picture Operators, St. Louis, Missouri, who he said were apparently involved in similar difficulties with racketeers.

The files of this Bureau are being searched for information concerning Paul Dillon, John P. Nick and Clyde Weston. This information will be furnished you as soon as it is compiled.

Congressman Busbey continued to say that James Doherty, the reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, is of the opinion that "the Attorney General is in a better position to give leads in this case than anyone else in the world". He therefore suggested that you should be consulted for information in connection with this matter.

Local press articles in Chicago have quoted Congressman Busbey to the effect that two "prominent Chicagoans" were among those who interceded for the release of these convicts. In the interview he stated in the strictest of confidence that he would not be at all surprised if the two prominent individuals referred to were clergymen, and one of them might be Bishop Bernard J. Shell of Chicago. The latter, he indicated, was to be transferred within ten days.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Miss Gandy

WHC:KID

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4-4 PM
DATE 9-25-47
BY REX

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Busbey also stated that he was in receipt of an anonymous letter regarding this case, the contents of which he did not recall but promised to make it available to the Chicago Division of this Bureau on September 16, 1947.

Congressman Busbey advised that he is a member of the subcommittee of the full Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and that this subcommittee has jurisdiction to look into this type of case. He also stated that he had been in telephonic communication with Congressman Clare Hoffman (R. - Mich.), Chairman of the above full committee, and it is planned for the subcommittee to open hearings in connection with this case in the near future. He also indicated he would undoubtedly call upon this Bureau for the identities of logical persons to be heard by the committee.

I would appreciate being advised whether you desire me to have James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, interviewed, who Congressman Busbey states is his sole source of information.

You will be promptly advised of any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
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The Attorney General

September 16, 1947

RE: Mr. FBI

LOUIE CASAPAGA,
CHARLES DUTTOE
PHILLIP SANDREA
PAUL SAUCIA, alias Paul Sison
JOHN J. BELLI
RUBY NY

SUMMARY
SUN 9-17-47

Pursuant to your request, I am transmitting herewith memoranda on the listed individuals based on information available in Bureau files.

Information concerning Paul Dillon, John P. Nick and Clyde Weston mentioned in my memorandum dated September 16, 1947 will be forwarded separately.

Attachments

AJA:LJP

RECORDED
&
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Mr. Gurnea
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Miss Gandy

RECEIVED FROM D. O.
TIME 10:45 AM
DATE 9-17-47
BY 845

SEP 18 1947

September 16, 1947

cc Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Andrews

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, Louis Campagna,
Louis Cook, Louis Carmini, Louis Compagne,
Lugi Compagne, Louis Campagna, Morino C. Cook,
"Lefty Louis" Compagna, "Little New York"
Compagna.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Louis Campagna is popularly known in hoodlum circles as "Little New York" Compagna. He was born on September 23, 1900 at Brooklyn, New York. His parents, Louis and Marie Campagna, were born in Italy and entered the United States in 1899, settling in Brooklyn, New York. At the age of fifteen, Campagna left home with a theatrical troupe and toured through Texas and California finally landing in Chicago. His early life in Chicago was spent as a teamster and writer. He was married at Chicago, Illinois, on October 6, 1919 and had three children by this marriage. In his occupational questionnaire filed with Selective Service Board #2, Berwyn, Illinois, Campagna stated that he was a farm proprietor and manager since 1932. He further stated that he owned and managed two farms.

(60-2149-
550)

ANTI-PACKETEERING CONVICTION

On December 22, 1943, in the U. S. District Court at New York City, Louis Campagna and others were found guilty on jury trial for violation of the Anti-Packeteering Statute. The Government charged Campagna and his associates, Charles Gioe, Phillip D'Andrea, Paul Delucia and John Roselli, with conspiring with William Bioff and George Browne in connection with extorting large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943, Campagna was sentenced to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary and was fined \$10,000. According to various newspaper accounts, it was indicated that Louis Campagna was paroled from a Federal penitentiary on August 12, 1947. (*60-2149-694)

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Orville Eyer and George Hartman of the Chicago Tribune wrote a series of articles in March, 1943, which related that Campagna's career had been packed with crimes of violence, going back to December 20, 1917, when he was suspected of a \$100,000 bank robbery. He participated in an \$24,000 holdup in Chicago and has been a suspect in a number of murders including those of Frankie Yale Uale, New York gangster, William J. White, Chicago mobster, Illinois State Representatives John M. Bolton and Albert Prignano, but has never been convicted. He has played an important part in activities and organizations of Chicago labor unions.

(62-75147-9-3

In 1931 when Al Capone was sent to prison he left his underworld empire in the hands of Louis Campagna, Frank Nitti, Paul Delucia and others, according to

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world rumors. Matthew Taylor, formerly of Local No. 66, Chicago Elevator Operators and Union, prior to his death told States Attorney Thomas J. Courtney that Campagna offered him \$50,000 to relinquish control of the union to Campagna.

58-2000-15

(62-75147-9-3-Serial 30, pg. 233.)

ENCLOSURE

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58-2000-15

In 1939 Steve Summer, head of the Teamsters' Local No. 753 of Chicago, testified in the U. S. Courthouse before Bollon B. Turner, Member of the U. S. Tax Board of Appeals, that when Frank Nitti, notorious Chicago gangster now deceased, Paul Ricca and Louis Campagna, wanted to seize control of the Chicago union that they either had the head official of the Chicago union step aside or if he refused they would arrange for his murder by their henchman. (62-75147-9-3 pg 23)

In 1943, William Bioff, when interviewed concerning the participation of others in the extortion of money from movie producers, mentioned that in 1934, 1935 and 1936, the Chicago Syndicate, composed of Capone gangsters including Louis Campagna, Nick Circella, Paul DeLucia, Frank Fischetti, Frank Nitti, and others, held meetings at a house in Riverside, Illinois. He further stated that in 1934, Lepke Buchalter, former notorious New York gangster, attended one of these meetings for the purpose of the selection of the president of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. He indicated that these meetings were mainly for the discussion of organization and control of certain labor unions. (62-81093-9-450 pg 83. 62-75147-9-1 pg 24)

Circuit Court records of Cook County, Illinois, reveal that George B. McLane, former head of the Bartenders' Union, Local No. 278 of Chicago, testified that for a period of twenty-eight years, ending in 1940, he was the head of this union. He stated that he was first approached by Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Fred Evans, Louis Campagna, and several other gangsters, and that step by step between 1935 to 1940 this Capone mob took over the control of this Bartenders' Union. (62-81093-9-2 Serial 82 pg 3)

In May, 1942, the Chicago Crime Commission advised that the control of labor unions as well as vice and gambling in Chicago was in the hands of Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Louis Campagna, and several others, and that each of these individuals was very influential in crime conditions in Chicago. (62-81093-9-7-Serial 310 pg 127)

Alvin Karpis, notorious kidnaper and bank robber, advised after he was taken into Federal custody in May, 1936, that in 1933 Louis Campagna of the Capone syndicate in Chicago, Illinois, had offered him a job with the syndicate at a salary of \$250 per week. He stated that he was supposed to do strong arm work for the syndicate and that he refused this offer. (62-81093-9-450 pg 15)

The Identification records under FBI No. 618863 reflect that Campagna was arrested on October 1, 1918, by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of bank robbery. He was received at the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois, on April 3, 1919 to serve one to fourteen years on the robbery charge. He was paroled from this institution on April 8, 1924.

He was arrested as a parole violator on October 10, 1924, and was released on parole on November 11, 1924, and was discharged from parole on December 1, 1925.

On May 2, 1931, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged June 9, 1931. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (62-2149-18-644 pg 217).

Enclure
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On December 19, 1932, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of general principles and no disposition is reflected for this arrest.

- On January 13, 1933, Campagna was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged on February 3, 1933. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217)

On February 14, 1934, Campagna was arrested by the States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois, on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged on June 11, 1934. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217).

In September, 1940, Campagna was arrested by the Cook County Sheriff's Office on a charge of conspiracy, and this charge was nol prossed on June 23, 1941. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints. (60-2149-18-644 pg 217)

September 16, 1947

RE: CHARLES GIOE, WAS.,
Charles James Joye,
Charlie Joy, Charles Veltre,
"Cherry Nose"

PERSONAL HISTORY

Charles Gioe was born on February 6, 1904 at Chicago, Illinois. His parents, Onofrio and Rosalie Gioe, natives of Italy, entered the United States in approximately 1900. His father worked as a laborer and carpenter. Gioe attended public school in Chicago from 1911 to 1918, completing the 8th grade.

Gioe has been married twice, marrying Marie Craig in January, 1932. They were divorced in December, 1941 and in January, 1943 he married Alberta Leach in Chicago, Illinois.

According to the records of the Selective Service Board 150 at 4445 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, Gioe was registered under the Selective Service and Training Act in the name of Charles James Joye. According to these records he was employed by the American Liquor Distributors in Chicago, Illinois, in 1941. In 1942, he gave his occupation as Vice-President of the Beachcombers Restaurant located on Oak Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ANTI-RACKETEERING VIOLATION

Charles Gioe was found guilty on jury trial for violation of the anti-racketeering statute in the U. S. District Court at New York City on December 23, 1943. Investigation in this case reflected that Gioe and other defendants, together with William Bioff and George E. Browne, conspired to extort large sums of money from motion picture producers. On December 31, 1943, Gioe was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000.

Recent newspaper accounts indicate Charles Gioe was paroled from a Federal penitentiary on August 13, 1947.

GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

According to information circulated in underworld circles, following the conviction of Al Capone and his incarceration in a Federal penitentiary, Gioe was regarded as one of the members of a group which carried on Capone's illegal activities.

According to unconfirmed rumors, Gioe has been associated with Ralph Pierce, a member of the gambling syndicate in Chicago, for a number of years, in the operation of a gambling club known as the Carlton Hotel in Chicago. With Pierce, Gioe became closely associated with George Browne and William Bioff in the

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ENCLOSURE

International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. (62-15147-51, 52 and 63-2149-561)

In 1935, Cioce, along with John J. McLaughlin, gambler and politician, was named in an indictment in Chicago charging them with conspiracy to dispose of stolen bonds and securities obtained in a \$237,000 mail robbery. This charge was later dismissed in Federal Court. (60-2149-560, p.15)

The Identification record under FBI No. 3339373 reflects that on November 9, 1935 Cioce was arrested by the Des Moines, Iowa Police Department on charge of investigation. He was released on this charge on November 10, 1935.

His FBI record fails to reflect any other arrest except the arrest for the anti-racketeering violation which is set forth above.

September 16, 1947

RE: PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, WAS.,
Philip LaVerne, Philip Martin,
Phil D'Andrea, Philip D. Andrea

PERSONAL HISTORY

D'Andrea was born at Buffalo, New York on September 7, 1891. Little is known concerning his early life, although he claims to have completed three years of high school education. D'Andrea's last address prior to his being sentenced to prison in 1943 was 515 Beckwith Lane, Lincolnshire, Illinois. D'Andrea also maintains a summer residence at Route 2, Box 28, St. Joseph, Michigan. D'Andrea has resided in Chicago since 1899. In his early business life he was in the cartage business and later became Supreme President of the Italo-American National Union. He was president of this union, which is a fraternal benefit society, from 1937 through 1939. He has maintained an office in Chicago at 30 West Washington Street. No information is available as to when D'Andrea was married, however, in the questionnaire filed with his Selective Service Local Board he claimed to have two dependents living with him, one of whom was a child under the age of 18. Because of his age, D'Andrea was never called for military service. (100-70278; 60-2149-582)

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

D'Andrea was brought to trial in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in 1943, together with several other defendants, on an indictment charging a violation of the Anti-Racketeering statute. (Section 420a, Title 18, U. S. Code.) The government charged that the defendants conspired with George E. Browne, William Rieff and others to obtain sums in excess of \$1,000,000 from a group of motion picture producing corporations "by wrongful use of force and fear" and for "protection". The indictment alleged that defendants demanded payment of money "for not restraining, impeding and obstructing the production, interstate distribution and exhibition of motion pictures . . . and otherwise injuring and destroying and attempting to injure and destroy the business of victims." D'Andrea, after a jury trial, was found guilty and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to 10 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000. According to newspaper accounts it was indicated that D'Andrea was paroled from his conviction on this offense on August 13, 1947. (60-2149-694)

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Mr. Tolson _____ D'Andrea was reported to be a member of the Chicago Criminal Syndicate
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ headed by Al Capone, in 1936, according to information received from William
Mr. Clegg _____ Bryan Bolton, a gangster who was on the Syndicate payroll and who was subsequently
Mr. Glavin _____ convicted in connection with the Bremer Kidnaping case. (7-576-12940)
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
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ENCLOSURE

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Enclosure

Bolton also advised that D'Andrea, together with two other gangsters whom he knew only under the aliases Frisco Dutch and Frank Roo, obtained \$250,000 in a train robbery. Bolton was unable to supply any further details with regard to this crime. (7-576-6793)

According to information received from the Miami Police Department, in 1939 D'Andrea was spending the winter season there and was regarded as one of the leading racketeers and gangsters then in Miami Beach. (87-1321-47)

The Chicago Police Department has furnished information indicating that D'Andrea is a close associate of such well-known underworld characters as Charles and Joseph Fischetti and Anthony Joseph Accardo. (62-51093-2-450, p.79, 103, 112)

D'Andrea was interviewed by an FBI agent in April, 1936 in connection with an investigation being conducted of the William Hamm, Jr. kidnapping. At that time D'Andrea did not furnish any information of value concerning that case. He did admit, at that time, however, that he had been formerly active in the Capone Syndicate and was, in his estimation, Al Capone's best friend. (7-77-571)

According to information circulated in underworld circles, following the conviction of Al Capone and his incarceration in a Federal prison in 1932, D'Andrea was regarded as a minor member of the group which carried on his illegal activities. (62-75147-91, p.25)

It is noted that D'Andrea was President of the Italo-American National Union from 1937 to 1939. This organization is said to be the successor to the Unione Siciliana. The name was changed to the Italo-American National Union when the organization was incorporated on September 17, 1895 in Illinois. The organization was incorporated as a fraternal benefit society on November 9, 1910. The organization does business only in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Information received from underworld sources in Chicago indicates that Al Capone and his associates were intimately associated with this organization and through various persons controlled its activity to a great extent. There were many internal fights to exert control in this organization and several officers thereof were slain. It is reported that Capone recruited the membership of his syndicate from this organization. It has been shown that at least many of the Italian members of the Capone gang were also members of the Unione Siciliana. According to information received from a confidential informant in Los Angeles, the organization has members in every major city in the United States and "maintains a government of its own". Members are reported to be active in union rackets in the Midwest. D'Andrea was described as the bodyguard for Al Capone.

It is noted that D'Andrea's name appeared on an airplane passenger manifest on February 2, 1929 showing that he accompanied Capone on a flight from Miami to Miami. His name also appeared on a ship manifest on September 12, 1929 from Nassau to Miami reflecting that both he and Al Capone were passengers on that trip. A newspaper article in Chicago dated March 21, 1930 reflects that Al Capone accompanied by D'Andrea, appeared at the Police Department there to inquire whether any charges were then being held against Capone. In this regard it is

* Information in this paragraph was secured in connection with the CAPCA in-67d investigation. Information was secured from Confidential Informants [REDACTED]

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noted that he was arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Chicago, Illinois on October 16, 1931 on a charge of being in contempt of court. He was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. This arrest was effected when it was ascertained that he was in Federal Court during the trial of Al Capone with a revolver concealed on his person. (62-25906-66 and Identification Division Record)

D'Andrea's criminal record is shown under FBI No. 602720. His first arrest was in 1931 for the contempt of court charge noted above. He was arrested on general principles by the Chicago Police Department on November 2, 1932. The only other fingerprint cards received concerning D'Andrea are in connection with his arrest and the subsequent conviction in connection with the anti-racketeering of violation.

September 16, 1947

RE: PAUL DE LUCIA, with aliases,
Paul Ricca, Paul DeLucca, Paul
Villa, Paul Viela, Paul Salvi,
Paolo Maglio, Paul Maglio, "Paul,
the Waiter", Paul Ricci

PERSONAL HISTORY

According to information contained in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Paul DeLucia was born on July 10, 1898, at Apricena, Italy. He entered the United States on August 10, 1920, aboard the SS. Ryndam under the name, Paul Maglio. He was naturalized in the U. S. District Court at Chicago on September 27, 1928. His mother's maiden name was Nunzio Maria Torelli. He was married on January 3, 1927, to Nancy DeLucia, who was born October 2, 1905, at Naples, Italy. The Immigration and Naturalization files indicate DeLucia resided in Chicago continuously since September, 1920. At the time of his naturalization he was manager of a restaurant at 905 S. Halsted Street, Chicago.

The records of Selective Service Board #5 at Forest Park, Illinois, reflected that in 1942 subject resided at 812 N. Lathrop Street, River Forest, Illinois. He was shown to be unemployed and was the father of three minor children. DeLucia indicated to his Selective Service Board that he had had three years of high school education. He listed his occupation as a speculator, and stated that his yearly income for the twelve months preceding the filing of his questionnaire which was dated in July, 1942, was \$68,041.33.

DeLucia has played a prominent part in the World Amusement Corporation, an Illinois corporation which was chartered in 1933. He served as Vice President of this organization. The corporation operated a motion picture house known as the World Play House. He was formerly identified with the Dante Theater in Chicago. In addition to owning a residence in Forest River, DeLucia maintained a summer home at Long Beach, Indiana, which was valued at about \$25,000.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

DeLucia, together with several other individuals was found guilty in the United States District Court at New York on December 22, 1943, of a violation of the Anti-Racketeering statute (Section 420a, Title 18, U. S. Code). Investigation in this case revealed that DeLucia and the other defendants together with George E. Browne and Willy Bioff conspired to extort large sums of money from motion picture producers. DeLucia was sentenced to serve ten years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000 after this conviction on December 31, 1943.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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CAB:gjb

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CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Paul DeLucia is well known in underworld circles in Chicago as a racketeer and gangster, and was formerly a minor figure in the Capone Gang. DeLucia has on various occasions been reported as an associate of such individuals as Louis Romano, formerly head of the Bartenders' Union and front man for the Capone Gang; Lawrence Imburgio, gambling operator and Capone Gang member; Charles Albert Spizzeri, deceased, formerly a member of the Capone Gang; Robert Larry McCullough, a trigger man for the Capone Gang, and David William Russell, gambler and racketeer and reported close associate of the Capone Gang.

(62-81093-9-403)

DeLucia under the alias Paul Ricca, together with Murray Humphreys, Louis Romano, Frank Nitti, Thomas Panton, Frederick Evans and Louis Campagna, was indicted by the Cook County, Illinois, Grand Jury on October 18, 1940, on a conspiracy charge. The indictment grew out of the alleged "taking over" of the Bartenders' Union by these individuals. DeLucia, however, was found not guilty.

A newspaper article appearing in the Chicago Daily News on February 14, 1939, concerning the activity of mobsters formerly affiliated with Capone, reflects that DeLucia had been arrested by Detectives of the Chicago Police Department on many occasions, but had regained his freedom promptly. The newspaper article indicated that DeLucia's promotion to leadership in remnants of the Capone Gang had created much surprise in underworld circles.

(62-34299-24x)

According to information received from the Chicago Police Department in 1946, DeLucia was a close associate of Charles Fischetti, notorious underworld character in Chicago. Fischetti, DeLucia and other members of the Syndicate, were reported present at meetings of the Syndicate taking place in 1934, 1935 and 1936 at the Riverside, Illinois, home of Harry Hockstein, Syndicate leader.

(62-81093-9-450, Pages 79 and 83)

A Confidential Informant advised that in September and October, 1946, Anthony Joseph Accardo, a well known Chicago hoodlum, was contacted by Nancy DeLucia, the wife of Paul DeLucia, who was then serving a term in a Federal penitentiary. (62-81093-9-430--The Informant is CGO 5633, a technical surveillance maintained in connection with the Capga investigation)

DeLucia's criminal record as contained in the FBI Identification Division under FBI #832514 reflects the receipt of fingerprint cards only in connection with his arrest for the Anti-Racketeering violation, the details of which are noted above. It is observed, however, that the Chicago Police Department has the following criminal record for this individual: He was arrested on July 23, 1927, on general principles under the name, Paul Viella, and was subsequently released. He was arrested November 5, 1930, for disorderly conduct and discharged the same date. This arrest was under the name, Paul Ricca. The Chicago Police Department records further reflect that previously

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on June 11, 1930, DeLucia had been arrested by the New York City Police Department as a suspect. Chicago Police Department again arrested DeLucia on April 19, 1932, under the name, Paul Ricca, for disorderly conduct. He was discharged April 30, 1932. He was again arrested on November 2, 1932, and discharged November 16, 1932, again the charge was disorderly conduct. Criminal records of the Chicago Police Department also reflected that DeLucia was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Chicago in September, 1940, on a conspiracy charge which was nol-prossed on June 23, 1941. An anonymous letter received by the Chicago Division of the FBI dated September 30, 1934, stated that DeLucia was wanted in Naples, Italy, for murder. This information was never substantiated.

[REDACTED] RETURNS
[REDACTED] REPLY

Serritella, political figure and race track dope sheet publisher when interviewed in 1946, stated he had attended many meetings in Al Capone's suite at the New Lexington Hotel in Chicago, and that DeLucia was present on many occasions. An article in the Chicago Tribune dated April 1, 1945, reflected that a tax delinquency lien in the amount of \$183,833 had been filed against DeLucia for the years 1935 to 1941. (62-81093-9-403, Pages 93 to 99)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

58-2000-15

September 16, 1947

Re: JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases
John Russell, John Rasselli,
John F. Stewart.

PERSONAL HISTORY

John Roselli was born on June 4, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois, of Italian parents. His mother and father died when he was quite young and he was reared by an uncle. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he went to Los Angeles where it is reported he worked as a movie extra for about five years. He attended grammar school in Chicago and completed the sixth grade. According to his own statement, Roselli was "practically a bum" until 1935. He married Winifred June Vlasek, commonly known as June Lang, a movie actress, on April 1, 1940 and was divorced in March, 1943. He allegedly was at one time bodyguard for Harry Cohen, President of Columbia Pictures. When interviewed in connection with the Browne-Bioff case, he claimed that he was in the general insurance business and was licensed as a solicitor. He was formerly engaged in public relations work for Pat Casey Enterprises in New York City and Los Angeles and had an interest in Nation Wide News Service at Los Angeles. Roselli advised that he had an interest in the Agua Caliente Race Track in Mexico. He was inducted into the United States Army on December 4, 1942 and served as a private until he was arrested on March 19, 1943.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

On December 22, 1943 in the United States District Court at New York City Roselli was found guilty by a jury trial for violation of Section 420A, Title 18, United States Code. This was in connection with the case entitled "William Bioff, with aliases, et al., Anti-Racketeering, Mail Fraud". Investigation conducted in this case revealed that Roselli, Louis Campagna, Charles Gioe, Phillip D'Andrea and Paul DeLucia, along with George E. Browne and William Bioff and others, had extorted large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943 Roselli was sentenced to serve ten years in prison and fined \$10,000. Various newspaper clippings indicated that Roselli, Campagna, Gioe, D'Andrea and DeLucia were paroled from Federal institutions on August 13, 1947.

It is of interest to note that on August 21, 1946 a reliable confidential informant stated that he had heard rumors in Chicago to the effect that John Roselli and four associates convicted in the Browne-Bioff case were transferred from Atlanta Penitentiary to Leavenworth, as conditions are alleged to be easier at the latter institution. It was alleged that Roselli was able to effect this transfer due to the efforts of one _____ Beard (possibly identical with Samuel Roy Beard, FBI No. 837637, who is a well known

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

REP:JEH

58-2000-15

58-2000-15
E. J. Connelley
108-

Washington gambler).

[REDACTED] Beard is alleged to be somewhat of a lobbyist and through his connections was able to arrange the transfer of Roselli and his associates as indicated above. (62-81093-26-77) b7d

It was ascertained from the Warden at Atlanta Penitentiary that John Roselli was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana on September 29, 1946. [REDACTED] b7d

GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

John Roselli was first arrested at the age of 19 on January 28, 1925 by the Los Angeles Police Department on suspicion of Grand Larceny. He was released on January 29, 1925. On March 26, 1925 he was arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office and charged with violation of the "Gun Law" and claimed to be a native of New York. This charge was dismissed on June 8, 1925. On May 4, 1926 he was again arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office on suspicion of Robbery, and this charge was dismissed. On May 11, 1926 he was arrested as a Vagrant and a Fugitive, Suspicion, by the San Francisco Police Department. No disposition was given for this arrest. On January 31, 1929 he was arrested at Los Angeles for disturbing the peace, for which he paid a \$100 fine on March 5, 1929. He was arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of Robbery on June 18, 1930 and was released on June 19, 1930. On July 29, 1930 he was arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of Robbery and was released on July 30, 1930 when he was found not guilty. In connection with this arrest, the files of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect that he was arrested while riding in a car with three other hoodlums who were armed. However, one of these individuals had a gun permit. On June 3, 1932 he was arrested on suspicion of Robbery at Los Angeles and was released on June 6, 1932. Of the above arrests only the arrest of May 11, 1926 is supported by fingerprints. (60-2149-101-p.12)

The only other fingerprint record on this individual is the arrest for the Anti-Racketeering violation set forth above. His FBI number is 3339986.

A reliable informant advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bruneman was badly shot up at Redondo Beach one night as shots were fired from a passing automobile. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] When he recovered he refused to leave town and was later shot to death in 1937 at the Red Rooster Cafe in Los Angeles. [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b7d - 2 -

b7d 58-2000-15
Enclosure

67d

PLD

State Employees. [REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

58-200-15
Enclosure

FROM
ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official Indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Alien Enemy Control Section	
Alien Property Section	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Morison	
Mr. Darsey	
Miss Kennedy	
Mr. Hyatt	
Mr. Coblentz	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Doyle	
Miss Dennis	
Mrs. Purvis	
Mrs. Burke	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The notation on the attached reads:
"9/16 Please conduct a full investigation of the charges. I have no leads, as I did not know of the parole until it appeared in the press."

"TCC"

*Director
9-16-47
T. J. Nease*

See 16

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: September 16, 1947

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA
CHARLES GIOE
PHILLIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA, alias Paul Ricca
JOHN ROSELLI;
BRIBERY

9/16
Please conduct a
full investigation of
the charges. I do
not have any leads, as
I did not know of the
charges until I
appeared in the
press.

In accordance with your request of September 15, 1947, Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R. - Ill.) was interviewed at Chicago, Illinois, by Special Agents of this Bureau on September 15, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Congressman Busbey states that "rumors are flying around to the effect that a quarter of a million dollars was paid to effect the release of the captioned convicts" and it is suspected that the money might have passed through the hands of one Paul Dillon, an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Busbey declares that his sole source of information in connection with this matter is James Doherty, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune newspaper, who has not only conducted some investigation into this matter in Chicago, but in St. Louis, Missouri, and Washington, D. C., as well. He also stated that Paul Dillon of St. Louis, Missouri, is believed to be mixed up in this matter and specifically mentioned that Dillon had represented John P. Nick and Clyde Weston, Vice President and Business Manager, respectively, of the International Union of Motion Picture Operators, St. Louis, Missouri, who he said were apparently involved in similar difficulties with racketeers.

The files of this Bureau are being searched for information concerning Paul Dillon, John P. Nick and Clyde Weston. This information will be furnished you as soon as it is compiled.

Congressman Busbey continued to say James Doherty, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, is of the opinion that "the Attorney General is in a better position to give leads in this case than anyone else in the world". He therefore suggested that you should be consulted for information in connection with this matter.

Local press articles in Chicago have quoted Congressman Busbey to the effect that two "prominent Chicagoans" were among those who interceded for the release of these convicts.

58-2000-16

b7D

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Busbey also stated that he was in receipt of an anonymous letter regarding this case, the contents of which he did not recall but promised to make it available to the Chicago Division of this Bureau on September 16, 1947.

Congressman Busbey advised that he is a member of the subcommittee of the full Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and that this subcommittee has jurisdiction to look into this type of case. He also stated that he had been in telephonic communication with Congressman Clare Hoffman (R. - Mich.), Chairman of the above full committee, and it is planned for the subcommittee to open hearings in connection with this case in the near future. He also indicated he would undoubtedly call upon this Bureau for the identities of logical persons to be heard by the committee.

I would appreciate being advised whether you desire me to have ~~James Doherty~~, reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, interviewed, who Congressman Busbey states is his sole source of information.

You will be promptly advised of any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter.

58-2000-16

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : *R. Rosen*

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, et al
BRIBERY

DATE: September 19, 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise that James Doherty, reporter for the Chicago Tribune, has been interviewed and in general furnished little specific information concerning any alleged irregularities in connection with the parole of the subjects. All leads based on information furnished by Doherty are being run out.

DETAILS

b7C ASAC Carl Hennrich, Washington Division, advised that he and Special Agent [redacted] interviewed James Doherty at the Washington Hotel this morning. James Doherty had little specific information concerning any irregularities in connection with the release on parole of the above subjects. Doherty indicated that he has been making a study of the Capone mob and Chicago racketeers and politicians for the past twenty years and has written numerous articles in connection therewith. He advised that he has received any number of anonymous phone calls and letters indicating that influence was brought to bear on behalf of the subjects to obtain these paroles. Doherty stated it became apparent that political pressure was being used in anticipation of the paroles of these subjects during the elections in the fall of 1946 and that the Italian Republicans on the West Side of Chicago were terrorized in order to force them to vote Democratic. He further stated that it was rumored then that the purpose was to lay the groundwork for a parole for Delucia who had been a political boss for a number of years on the West Side. Doherty personally campaigned for Republican Mario Tenelli who was successful in winning the election over one Fusco, a labor union man through whom Delucia gave political orders while in the penitentiary. Doherty stated one Joe Porcara, Precinct Captain, 28th Ward, was apologetic to him at that time regarding his activities in favoring Democratic candidates.

Since the parole of the subjects Doherty received an anonymous telephone call stating that one quarter million dollars have been paid to attorney Paul Dillon, St. Louis. The caller promised to identify himself when Doherty returns to Chicago. A friend whom Doherty refused to identify told him that one Sczelz, an Italian barber employed in the Chicago Assessor's office, stated that one Joe Surge or *Burgia*, former Mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling money used to obtain the parole. Doherty said that Bishop Shell and Steve Healy were prominent Chicagoans involved in securing these paroles and had originally sponsored subject Glos. With reference to Congressman Busbey (R-Ill) having mentioned two prominent Chicagoans, Doherty said Congressman Busbey told him that the Attorney General said two prominent people in Chicago were involved in securing the parole.

Doherty further stated that the Tribune in Chicago has files regarding anonymous calls received in connection with this matter and other information which

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37 SEP 25 1947

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DEC 18 1947

Mr. E. A. Tamm

would be made available to the FBI on request.

ACTION TAKEN

SAC McSwain, Chicago Division, was furnished a summary of the information obtained in the interview with reporter James Doherty and was requested to conduct immediate interviews with Porcara, Tenelli and Sczels. Mr. McSwain strongly recommended against contacting the Chicago Tribune for the purpose of obtaining the files concerning this matter which Doherty advised would be made available in view of the relationship existing between Colonel McCormack and the Bureau. Mr. McSwain was advised to hold this contact in abeyance as it was believed that the files could be obtained through Doherty without difficulty in view of his apparent cooperative attitude. Mr. McSwain was advised of the necessity of vigorously pressing this investigation and the necessity of having it handled either by himself or ASAC Hosteny and an experienced Agent.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

It is noted that the indictments charging these subjects with a violation of the Mail Fraud Statute were not proessed, Southern District of New York, on May 6, 1947. It is apparent that these subjects would probably not have been considered for parole in view of these outstanding indictments, and the possibility exists that pressure may have been exercised on behalf of these subjects in obtaining the nol pros of the indictments. Arrangements have been made with Mr. T. V. Quinn, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, to have the Departmental files concerning the Mail Fraud case made available for examination. ASAC Carl Hennrich, Washington Division is making arrangements to interview the members of the Board of Parole and will review the Departmental files when available. The investigation is being pressed vigorously by the Chicago and Washington Field Divisions and appropriate leads will be set out to the auxiliary offices as developed for immediate investigation.

Memo To A.G.
ADVISING OF INTERVIEW
WITH DOHERTY BEING
PREPARED

Ed

Keep right on
top of this.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

DATE: September 19, 1947

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was
CHARLES GIOE, was
PHILIP D'ANDREA, was
PAUL DE LUCIA, was
JOHN ROSELLI, was;
BRIBERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

There are attached summary memoranda based upon a review of the Board of Parole files, which include derogatory information concerning individuals mentioned therein, as obtained from Bureau files.

It will be noted in the memorandum concerning John Roselli that, according to the Parole file, he was to be employed as Assistant Purchasing Agent at a salary of \$65 a week by Bryan Foy, Vice President in charge of production, Eagle-Lion Studios, Inc., 7324 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

It is further noted Roselli indicated that he was to live in an apartment in Los Angeles, which was obtained for him by I. A. Ruman, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California. A review of Bureau file 100-202315 entitled "Boris Michael Morros; Internal Security-R" reveals that one Isadore A. Ruman, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California, contacted Boris Michael Morros on numerous occasions. Morros has admitted being approached by Russians to utilize a company owned by him, the Boris Morros Music Company, as a cover for Russian espionage agents. There is no indication from the file, other than contacts with Morros, that Ruman is engaged in Russian espionage activities.

It is not deemed advisable to include the above information in the summary memorandum concerning Roselli.

Attachment

REP:ja

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RECORDED

158-2000-21

37 SEP 25 1947

September 16, 1947

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, Louis Compagna, Louis Cook, Louie Carmini, Louis Compagne, Ingi Compagne, Louis Campagnia, Morino C. Cook, "Lefty Louis" Compagna, "Little New York" Compagna.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Louis Campagna is popularly known in hoodlum circles as "Little New York" Compagna. He was born on September 23, 1900 at Brooklyn, New York. His parents, Louis and Marie Campagna, were born in Italy and entered the United States in 1899, settling in Brooklyn, New York. At the age of fifteen, Campagna left home with a theatrical troupe and toured through Texas and California finally landing in Chicago. His early life in Chicago was spent as a teamster and waiter. He was married at Chicago, Illinois, on October 6, 1919 and had three children by this marriage. In his occupational questionnaire filed with Selective Service Board #2, Berwyn, Illinois, Campagna stated that he was a farm proprietor and manager since 1932. He further stated that he owned and managed two farms.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

On December 22, 1943, in the U. S. District Court at New York City, Louis Campagna and others were found guilty on jury trial for violation of the Anti-Racketeering Statute. The Government charged Campagna and his associates, Charles Mice, Phillip D'Andrea, Paul Delucia and John Roselli, with conspiring with William Bioff and George Browne in connection with extorting large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943, Campagna was sentenced to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary and was fined \$10,000. According to various newspaper accounts, it was indicated that Louis Campagna was paroled from a Federal penitentiary on August 13, 1947.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Orville Dyer and George Hartman of the Chicago Tribune wrote a series of articles in March, 1943, which related that Campagna's career had been marked with crimes of violence, going back to December 20, 1917, when he was suspected of a \$100,000 bank robbery. He participated in an \$84,000 holdup in Chicago and has been a suspect in a number of murders including those of Frankie Yale Uale, New York gangster, William J. White, Chicago mobster, Illinois State Representative John Belton and Albert Prignano, but has never been convicted. He has played an important part in activities and organizations of Chicago labor unions.

In 1931 when Al Capone was sent to prison he left his underworld empire in the hands of Louis Campagna, Frank Nitti, Paul Delucia and others.

Matthew Taylor, formerly of Local No. 66, Chicago Elevator Operators and Starters' Union, prior to his death told States Attorney Thomas J. Courtney that Campagna offered him \$50,000 to relinquish control of the union to Campagna.

58-200-21

In 1939 Steve Sauer, head of the Teamsters' Local No. 733 of Chicago, testified in the U. S. Courthouse before Sallon B. Turner, Member of the U. S. Tax Board of Appeals, that when Frank Nitti, notorious Chicago gangster now deceased, Paul Klen and Louis Campagna, wanted to seize control of the Chicago union that they either had the head official of the Chicago union step aside and if he refused they would arrange for his murder by their henchman.

In 1943, William Bioff, when interviewed concerning the participation of others in the extortion of money from movie producers, mentioned that in 1934, 1935 and 1936, the Chicago Syndicate, composed of Capone gangsters including Louis Campagna, Rick Circella, Paul Delancia, Frank Fischetti, Frank Nitti, and others, held meetings at a house in Riverside, Illinois. He further stated that in 1934, Lepke Buchalter, former notorious New York gangster, attended one of these meetings for the purpose of the selection of the president of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. He indicated that these meetings were mainly for the discussion of organization and control of certain labor unions.

Circuit Court records of Cook County, Illinois, reveal that Eugene J. Molane, former head of the Bartenders' Union, Local No. 278 of Chicago, testified that for a period of twenty-eight years, ending in 1940, he was the head of this union. He stated that he was first approached by Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Fred Evans, Louis Campagna, and several other gangsters, and that step by step between 1935 to 1940 this Capone mob took over the control of this Bartenders' Union.

In May, 1942, the Chicago Crime Commission advised that the control of labor unions as well as vice and gambling in Chicago was in the hands of Frank Nitti, Murray Humphreys, Louis Campagna, and several others, and that each of these individuals was very influential in crime conditions in Chicago.

Alvin Karpis, notorious kidnaper and bank robber, advised after he was taken into Federal custody in May, 1936, that in 1933 Louis Campagna of the Capone syndicate in Chicago, Illinois, had offered him a job with the syndicate at a salary of \$250 per week. He stated that he was supposed to do strong arm work for the syndicate and that he refused this offer.

The Identification records under FBI No. 618863 reflect that Campagna was arrested on October 1, 1918, by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of bank robbery. He was received at the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois, on April 3, 1919 to serve one to fourteen years on the robbery charge. He was paroled from this institution on April 8, 1924.

He was arrested as a parole violator on October 10, 1924, and was released on parole on November 11, 1924, and was discharged from parole on December 1, 1925.

On May 2, 1931, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged June 9, 1931. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints.

On December 19, 1932, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of general principles and no disposition is reflected for this arrest.

On January 13, 1933, Campagna was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged on February 3, 1933. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints.

On February 12, 1934, Campagna was arrested by the States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois, on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged on June 11, 1943. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints.

In September, 1940, Campagna was arrested by the Cook County Sheriff's Office on a charge of conspiracy, and this charge was not pressed on June 23, 1941. This arrest was unsupported by fingerprints.

September 18, 1947

RE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases,
Louis Campagna, Louie Cook, Louie Carmini,
Louis Compagne, Luigi Compagne, Louis
Campagnia, Morino C. Cook, "Lefty Louie"
Compagna, "Little New York" Compagna

The file on the captioned individual maintained by the United States Board of Parole reflects the following information.

Campagna was convicted by the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats and coercion. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and fined \$10,000. He began service of his sentence on March 8, 1944. He was eligible for parole July 7, 1947. His conditional release date was November 23, 1950 and the full prison term expires March 7, 1954. At the time he was admitted to prison, Campagna admitted a previous criminal record reflecting a conviction in 1919 for bank robbery to which he was sentenced one to fourteen years and a general principles arrest by the Chicago Police Department on December 19, 1932 which was dismissed. According to the prison records his adjustment when first being confined to prison was unsatisfactory. It was indicated that because of the vicious nature of the offense for which he was convicted and his gangland connections he should be given careful supervision. The Board of Parole file indicates his prison record is otherwise clear.

Campagna was paroled on August 13, 1947. According to his parole plan as it was approved Campagna was to reside with his family at 2927 South Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. He was to be self employed, operating two farms owned by him, one at Fowler, Indiana and another at Berrien Springs, Michigan. His parole advisor is Dr. Walter Lawrence, age 58, a physician and surgeon, 743 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. Campagna's transportation from the prison at Leavenworth to Chicago, Illinois was to be arranged by Eugene Bernstein, an attorney.

The Board of Parole file also contains a letter addressed to President Truman by Chicago, Illinois enclosing a newspaper clipping concerning subject's parole and protesting against what the correspondent calls "this miscarriage of justice". The file also contains a letter to the Bureau of Prisons from Warden Joseph W. Sanford at Atlanta dated July 3, 1944 enclosing an article taken from Harper's Magazine relating to Campagna and his associates. In a letter from Assistant Director Loveland to Warden Sanford dated May 1, 1945, the following is noted: "At this time Nick Circella, Reg. No. 60609-L, is confined in Leavenworth. This inmate was a member of the same 'gang' as the above named inmates as will be reflected by the magazine story 'Who Killed Estelle Carey' which, I believe, you have." The letter continues by indicating that a transfer of Campagna and others to Leavenworth would be undesirable at that time because of Circella's presence there.

58-2000-25

A memorandum for the file prepared by Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons dated May 19, 1944 records a visit that day by Paul Dillon, an attorney from St. Louis. Dillon stated he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have Campagna and Paul DeLucia transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth, Dillon stating he had no personal interest in the matter. Mr. Loveland's memorandum indicated that Dillon was advised that while such a transfer could be given consideration under ordinary circumstances, there are inmates at Leavenworth who are unfriendly with Campagna and DeLucia and that there might be serious trouble if these two were placed in Leavenworth. The memorandum indicates further that Mr. Dillon was aware that a similar request had formerly been made to Mr. McGranery and that no action had been taken.

A letter from Warden Sanford at Atlanta to Mr. Loveland dated July 21, 1945 concerning a transfer of Campagna and others to Leavenworth contains the following: "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth, and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason. I, of course, would have no objections but there will be problems at Leavenworth in respect to the above the same as here." This letter contains a pencilled notation apparently prepared by Assistant Director Loveland dated July 22 or 27, the writing being indistinct, indicating "Talked to Warden Sanford - has no indications that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases, a William Scott Stewart and Abe Beadley (?)..."

In response to a teletype from the Bureau of Prisons to the Warden at Leavenworth Penitentiary, the Warden replied on July 17 that he had talked with Nick Circella who stated there was no ill feeling between him and Louis Campagna or Paul DeLucia.

A memorandum prepared in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons recorded a telephone call on December 5, 1945 from a Mr. Edwards of the National Democratic Committee regarding a request for Mr. William Yarow to visit Campagna. He was asked to have Mr. Yarow write and explain his relationship with Campagna and the reason for his visit. A pencilled notation reflected that on January 9, 1946 a Congressman Rooney called to get permission for someone to visit this inmate. The pencilled notation indicates that Mr. Bennett asked him to have the person write telling his relationship with Campagna and the reason for the visit.

The file further contains a special progress report from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta dated April 26, 1945 reading as follows: "He is a member of a gang of labor racketeers with connections in the underworld in Chicago and New York. There are several members of this gang, co-defendants, presently in this institution. The settled activities of this group have been causing considerable trouble here and it is felt most advisable to separate him from his co-defendants. He is geographically located for transfer to Leavenworth and to keep him and his co-defendants together in this institution longer will create a serious hazard of discipline and custody."

The Board of Parole file contains a report prepared by the Warden of the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois with reference to the prison sentence there of Campagna for his bank robbery conviction in 1919. This report indicates that Campagna pleaded guilty to holding up the Argo Bank at the point of a gun getting \$22,103 in cash and \$30,000 in bonds. While at the State Penitentiary Campagna had eight violations of institutional rules, disorderly conduct and unauthorized articles. In connection with his application for parole filed by Campagna with the U. S. Board of Parole dated March 12, 1947 letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted:

Reverend M. A. Canning
Pastor, St. Ferdinand's Rectory
3116 North Marmora Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Guy F. Heim
Berrien Springs, Michigan

Michael J. Romano
Morand Brothers Beverage Company
818 South May Street
Chicago, Illinois

John Svitak
2931 Maple Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois

S. Nanini
Rock Road Construction Company
5915 North Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Martin Hans
Burton Auto Springs Corporation
2433-41 West 48th Street
Chicago, Illinois

L. E. Lucas
The Journal-Era
Berrien Springs, Michigan

Walter Lawrence, M.D.
6400 West Cermak Road
Berwyn, Illinois

Domenick J. Sibilano
Sibilano Furniture Company
5541-43 West Belmont Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

While it has not been possible to identify the individuals mentioned in the Board of Parole file with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases due to the limited amount of identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file concerning them, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

With reference to the activities of Eugene Bernstein in behalf of subject, it is noted that he is an attorney with offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5234 South Indiana Street in the city.

When Louis Di Grazio, a self-admitted member of the Chicago underworld, was interviewed in 1945, he advised that he was represented by attorney Eugene Bernstein.

It has also been ascertained that Bernstein is attorney for Jack Guzik, another well-known criminal in Chicago.

In connection with William Scott Stewart, who is mentioned in the Board of Parole file as being an attorney active in behalf of Campagna, it is noted that he maintains offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago. According to an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune for December 1, 1934, William Scott Stewart is described as an attorney "who has defended a number of notorious criminals, expressing disapproval of the shoot-to-kill policy, charged that the government is usurping the powers of local police, and criticized Attorney General Homer Cummings as 'meddling with affairs outside his province'." Stewart is further quoted in the newspaper article as stating: "There seems to be an epidemic of this sort of thing. The public is being regaled every few days with pictures on the front page of the newspapers of criminals who have been shot down by the Federal agents." In this connection an editorial in the Columbus Evening Dispatch on December 4, 1934, indicated that Stewart's reasons for objecting to Federal officers killing criminals were that it took a reliable source of income from such attorneys.

Stewart has defended such individuals as Roger Touhy and members of his gang, who received long prison terms. In March, 1934, the Chicago Division of the FBI received information concerning an alleged kidnaping of Jerry Horan by the Touhy gang. The informant indicated that Touhy had forced Horan to call his secretary, requesting her to obtain \$15,000 and pay it to William Scott Stewart. Horan, however, when interviewed, denied having been kidnaped. There is, nevertheless, some substantiation from other sources that Stewart may have been involved in such a transaction.

A separate memorandum has been submitted setting forth information concerning Paul Dillon.

With reference to Dr. Walter Lawrence, Campagna's parole advisor, it is noted that a Dr. Walter Lawrence, 6400 Cermak Road, Berwyn, Illinois, apparently identical with subject's parole advisor, is listed by a reliable confidential informant.

It is noted that the Board of Parole file reflects that the U. S. District Judge in whose court Campagna was convicted, as well as the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who prosecuted the case, both objected to Campagna's release on parole.

September 18, 1947

RE: PAUL DILLON

During April, 1946, an attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, advised that Paul Dillon is a well known St. Louis attorney and very active in Democratic political affairs. He has an unsavory reputation as an attorney and is considered contentious. It was reported that Dillon had associated with underworld characters and had represented them in court and was considered a mediocre attorney. In April 1946, another practicing attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, reported that Paul Dillon was known to have important political connections in Washington and was a campaign manager for President Truman in his successful race for the United States Senate in 1934, and had visited the President in recent months. It was further alleged that Dillon has talked about his political acquaintanceship with Cabinet members including the present Postmaster General, and that he had on several occasions consulted with the Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, Missouri. The attorneys referred to above requested that their names be kept confidential.

It has been determined that Paul Dillon is an intimate associate of Meyer Gordon, and has attempted to assist Gordon in a settlement of the Internal Revenue Bureau's income tax claim against Gordon. Meyer Gordon is a notorious Chicago jewel fence who was convicted in the U. S. District Court, Detroit, Michigan in May of 1946, and sentenced to 20 years and \$10,000 fine for violation of the National Stolen Property Act. Meyer Gordon is presently out on appeal. From a highly confidential and reliable source, it has been determined that Paul Dillon communicated with Meyer Gordon on April 8, 1946, at which time the income tax evasion charges against Gordon were discussed. Dillon is reported to have advised Gordon that he was going to Washington, D. C., the next day, April 9, 1946, and indicated that he might intercede with highly placed political figures in Washington in behalf of Gordon. Investigation in St. Louis, Missouri, revealed that Dillon was absent from St. Louis for several days subsequent to April 8, 1946, but his location during this time is not known. It was ascertained, however, that on April 29, 1946, Dillon departed from St. Louis by Eastern Airlines for Washington, D. C. The income tax charges against Gordon are still pending.

During August, 1946, information was received that Paul Dillon was the attorney for John P. Dougherty, Sheriff for the City of St. Louis. It was reported that Sheriff Dougherty was considered by the late James Egan, Sr. to be a St. Louis contact of the Chicago Syndicate. It was further reported by an informant that Dougherty and his attorney, Paul Dillon, on one occasion attempted to intercede for John Kick, a labor racketeer, who was being held by the police of the Second District in St. Louis; however, they received a cold reception. The date this incident occurred is not known.

It was further reported that Edward Michael Brady, a former labor racketeer in St. Louis, Missouri, was frequently seen in the company of Sheriff Dougherty and Paul Dillon in the Club Room of Red Cox's saloon in St. Louis, Missouri.

September 16, 1947

RE: CHARLES GICE, WAS.,
Charles James Joye,
Charlie Joy, Charles Veltre,
"Cherry Nose"

PERSONAL HISTORY

Charles Gice was born on February 6, 1904 at Chicago, Illinois. His parents, Onofrio and Rosalie Gice, natives of Italy, entered the United States in approximately 1900. His father worked as a laborer and carpenter. Gice attended public school in Chicago from 1911 to 1913, completing the 5th grade.

Gice has been married twice, marrying Marie Craig in January, 1932. They were divorced in December, 1941 and in January, 1943 he married Alberta Leach in Chicago, Illinois.

According to the records of the Selective Service Board 150 at 4445 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, Gice was registered under the Selective Service and Training Act in the name of Charles James Joye. According to these records he was employed by the American Liquor Distributors in Chicago, Illinois, in 1941. In 1942, he gave his occupation as Vice-President of the Beachcombers Restaurant located on Oak Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ANTI-RACKETEERING VIOLATION

Charles Gice was found guilty on jury trial for violation of the anti-racketeering statute in the U. S. District Court at New York City on December 23, 1943. Investigation in this case reflected that Gice and other defendants, together with William Bioff and George E. Browne, conspired to extort large sums of money from motion picture producers. On December 31, 1943, Gice was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000.

Recent newspaper accounts indicate Charles Gice was paroled from a Federal penitentiary on August 13, 1947.

GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

According to information circulated in underworld circles, following the conviction of Al Capone and his incarceration in a Federal penitentiary, Gice was regarded as one of the members of a group which carried on Capone's illegal activities.

According to unconfirmed rumors, Gice has been associated with Ralph Pierce, a member of the gambling syndicate in Chicago, for a number of years, in the operation of a gambling club known as the Carlton Hotel in Chicago. With Pierce, Gice became closely associated with George Browne and William Bioff in the

International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees.

In 1935, Glee, along with John J. McLaughlin, gambler and politician, was named in an indictment in Chicago charging them with conspiracy to dispose of stolen bonds and securities obtained in a \$237,000 mail robbery. This charge was later dismissed in Federal Court.

The Identification record under FBI No. 3339373 reflects that on November 9, 1935 Glee was arrested by the Des Moines, Iowa Police Department on charge of investigation. He was released on this charge on November 10, 1935.

His FBI record fails to reflect any other arrest except the arrest for the anti-racketeering violation which is set forth above.

September 13, 1947

RE: CHARLES GIOE,
with aliases

The following information was secured from a review of the file on this individual maintained by the U. S. Board of Parole. Gioe was convicted in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on December 31, 1941, for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by violence, threats and coercion. He was sentenced to serve ten years imprisonment. He was originally committed to the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 4, 1944. He was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. The maximum expiration of his sentence was March 7, 1954, with the minimum expiration ending November 23, 1950. He was released on parole on August 13, 1947. He was transferred from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta to Leavenworth on August 8, 1945. He maintained a clear conduct record while in prison. In accordance with a parole plan for this individual, he was to reside with his family at the Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. He is to be employed by Mr. P. L. Mann, part owner of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Companies, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, as a salesman. His original parole advisor was Mr. Harry A. Ash, Superintendent of the Division of Crime Prevention of the State of Illinois.

A notation in the Parole Board file indicates that because of unfavorable publicity in the Chicago newspapers, Ash asked that his name be withdrawn as parole advisor for Gioe. Gioe then suggested that Louis J. Pelton be named parole advisor and this was approved. This notation was apparently prepared by Joseph G. Colosimo, U. S. Probation Officer.

In connection with Gioe's application for parole, it is noted that the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Boris Kostelanetz, who originally prosecuted Gioe for the crime now involved in his parole, answered no comment relative to the parole of Gioe. U. S. District Judge Bright, who sentenced Gioe to prison, wrote to Mr. Kostelanetz on June 15, 1944, advising that he opposed a parole for Gioe and his co-defendants. The Judge indicated that the activities of this subject and others not only were directed against the motion picture industry, but also against the various unions and union members, as well as others. Judge Bright added: "I know of no better way to suppress these kinds of activities than severe punishment."

The Board of Parole file reflects that Colonel Harry Cooper, 1757 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., contacted Director James V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons requesting permission for a friend of his, Mr. Joe Rogers of New York, to visit Gioe at Leavenworth. Gioe advised the Warden at Leavenworth that he would be very glad to see Mr. Rogers.

In connection with the application for parole filed by Gise with the U. S. Board of Parole dated May 1, 1947, letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted him.

David Fisook
100 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Albert V. Turner
Turner Brothers Clothing Company
Roosevelt Road and Halstead Street
Chicago, Illinois

P. L. Mann
Consolidated Wire and Associated
Companies
1635 South Clinton Street
Chicago, Illinois

Harry A. Ash
Attorney-at-law
222 East Chestnut Street
Chicago, Illinois

Lloyd J. Butler
Diamond Broker
133 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

Some question was present as to whether or not Mr. Harry A. Ash could be accepted as a parole advisor for subject because of the fact that he is an attorney. The Parole Board file contains a letter from Mr. D. L. Yeagley, Supervisor of Classification and Parole, directed to Mr. Walter K. Urich, Parole Executive, dated June 2, 1947, in which advice is requested as to whether the Parole Board would be willing to make an exception and to allow Ash to be a parole advisor. This letter contains a handwritten notation dated June 9, 1947, which reads as follows: "Mr. Urich - case is bad one - racketeering - personally I would prefer some one other than an attorney whose father-in-law was mixed up in politics in Chicago and this attorney was his secretary. I think we might get another P.A. - what do you think?" The signature after this notation is illegible. The letter further contains a penciled notation signed W.K.U. dated June 30, 1947, reading: "Have this come back after Board hearing for reply."

Gise was granted a hearing before Judge T. Webber Wilson, Chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole at Leavenworth on July 29, 1947. Judge Wilson indicated

that Giese made a good impression on him and incorporated the comments of the sentencing judge in the minutes of the hearing. Judge Wilson further noted that "The District Attorney has no comment to make in reference to parole but he does not view him as an habitual criminal. I cannot understand that rating because he was never convicted for any offense before and he certainly has a very good impression upon the Board."

While it has not been possible to identify the individuals mentioned in the Parole Board file with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases, due to the limited amount of identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file concerning them, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

Louis J. Pelton, the parole advisor for Giese, may be identical with Louis Jacob Pelton who, prior to his entry into the U. S. Army in April, 1942, resided at the Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. On the basis of an investigation conducted by another Governmental agency, it appears that

It is noted further in connection with this investigation conducted by another Governmental agency that Pelton was well informed on underworld characters. Pelton was an outstanding salesman of yeast and is alleged to have had many bootleggers for customers during the prohibition era. He organized a Bakers' Union which he ruled with an iron hand. Pelton remained with the Union until he began military service.

An anonymous communication received by the FBI in Washington in connection with the kidnaping charge against Pelton indicated that prosecution had not gone forward because of fear by witnesses and acts of intimidation against them. Inasmuch as this matter was outside the jurisdiction of the FBI, there was no occasion to investigate the matter further.

Lloyd J. Butler, 133 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, is the author of a letter advocating the parole of Giese.

A reliable confidential informant advised in April, 1947, that

P. L. Mann, part owner of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Company of Chicago who offered a job to Gize on his release on parole, may be identical with Paul Lessing Mann, listed with Chicago credit agencies as president of the Consolidated Wire and Associated Corporation. His name originally was Paul Lessing Mankowitz.

Information has been received from a reliable source indicating that Marcus Lipsky, Chicago gambler and associate of underworld characters,

Marcus Lipsky, referred to above, was taken into custody by the Shreveport, Louisiana, Police Department on August 28, 1946. When questioned at that time he admitted that Paul Mann had financed everything he had been connected with or had purchased and stated he was indebted to Mann at that time in the amount of \$87,000. Lipsky also stated that Mann had financed James Weinberg, head of the Weinberg underworld mob in Chicago, in practically all of his deals. Lipsky admitted that he operated extensive gambling interests.

September 16, 1947

RE: PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, WAS.,
Philip LaVerne, Philip Martin,
Phil D'Andrea, Philip D. Andrea

PERSONAL HISTORY

D'Andrea was born at Buffalo, New York on September 7, 1891. Little is known concerning his early life, although he claims to have completed three years of high school education. D'Andrea's last address prior to his being sentenced to prison in 1943 was 515 Beckwith Lane, Lincolnshire, Illinois. D'Andrea also maintains a summer residence at Route 2, Box 28, St. Joseph, Michigan. D'Andrea has resided in Chicago since 1899. In his early business life he was in the cartage business and later became Supreme President of the Italo-American National Union. He was president of this union, which is a fraternal benefit society, from 1937 through 1939. He has maintained an office in Chicago at 30 West Washington Street. No information is available as to when D'Andrea was married, however, in the questionnaire filed with his Selective Service Local Board he claimed to have two dependents living with him, one of whom was a child under the age of 18. Because of his age, D'Andrea was never called for military service.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

D'Andrea was brought to trial in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in 1943, together with several other defendants, on an indictment charging a violation of the Anti-Racketeering statute. (Section 820a, Title 18, U. S. Code.) The government charged that the defendants conspired with George E. Browne, William Bioff and others to obtain sums in excess of \$1,000,000 from a group of motion picture producing corporations "by wrongful use of force and fear" and for "protection". The indictment alleged that defendants demanded payment of money "for not restraining, impeding and obstructing the production, interstate distribution and exhibition of motion pictures . . . and otherwise injuring and destroying and attempting to injure and destroy the business of victims." D'Andrea, after a jury trial, was found guilty and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to 10 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000. According to newspaper accounts it was indicated that D'Andrea was paroled from his conviction on this offense on August 13, 1947.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

D'Andrea was reported to be a member of the Chicago Criminal Syndicate headed by Al Capone, in 1936, according to information received from William Bryan Bolton, a gangster who was on the Syndicate payroll and who was subsequently convicted in connection with the Bremer Kidnaping case.

Bolton also advised that D'Andrea, together with two other gangsters whom he knew only under the aliases Primo Dutch and Frank Bro, obtained \$150,000 in a train robbery. Bolton was unable to supply any further details with regard to this crime.

According to information received from the Miami Police Department, in 1939 D'Andrea was spending the winter season there and was regarded as one of the leading racketeers and gangsters then in Miami Beach.

The Chicago Police Department has furnished information indicating that D'Andrea is a close associate of such well-known underworld characters as Charles and Joseph Fischetti and Anthony Joseph Accardo.

D'Andrea was interviewed by an FBI agent in April, 1936 in connection with an investigation being conducted of the William Hamm, Jr. kidnaping. At that time D'Andrea did not furnish any information of value concerning that case. He did admit, at that time, however, that he had been formerly active in the Capone syndicate and was, in his estimation, Al Capone's best friend.

According to information circulated in underworld circles, following the conviction of Al Capone and his incarceration in a Federal prison in 1931, D'Andrea was regarded as a minor member of the group which carried on his illegal activities.

It is noted that D'Andrea was President of the Italo-American National Union from 1937 to 1939. This organization is said to be the successor to the Unione Siciliana. The name was changed to the Italo-American National Union when the organization was incorporated on September 17, 1895 in Illinois. The organization was incorporated as a fraternal benefit society on November 9, 1910. The organization does business only in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Information received from underworld sources in Chicago indicates that Al Capone and his associates were intimately associated with this organization and through various persons controlled its activity to a great extent. There were many internal fights to exert control in this organization and several officers thereof were slain. It is reported that Capone recruited the membership of his syndicate from this organization. It has been shown that at least many of the Italian members of the Capone gang were also members of the Unione Siciliana. According to information received from a confidential informant in Los Angeles, the organization has members in every major city in the United States and "maintains a government of its own". Members are reported to be active in union rackets in the Midwest. * D'Andrea was described as the bodyguard for Al Capone.

It is noted that D'Andrea's name appeared on an airplane passenger manifest on February 2, 1929 showing that he accompanied Capone on a flight from Miami to Miami. His name also appeared on a ship manifest on September 12, 1929 from Havana to Miami reflecting that both he and Al Capone were passengers on that trip. A newspaper article in Chicago dated March 21, 1930 reflects that Al Capone accompanied by D'Andrea, appeared at the Police Department there to inquire whether any charges were then being held against Capone. In this regard it is

* Information in this paragraph was secured in connection with the CAPGA investigation. Information was secured from Confidential Informants

noted that he was arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Chicago, Illinois on October 10, 1931 on a charge of being in contempt of court. He was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. This arrest was effected when it was ascertained that D'Andrea was in Federal Court during the trial of Al Capone with a revolver concealed on his person. ()

D'Andrea's criminal record is shown under FBI No. 602720. His first arrest was in 1931 for the contempt of court charge noted above. He was arrested on general principles by the Chicago Police Department on November 2, 1932. The only other fingerprint cards received concerning D'Andrea are in connection with his arrest and the subsequent conviction in connection with the anti-racketeering of violation.

September 18, 1947

Re: PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, with aliases
Philip LaVerne, Philip Martin,
Phil D'Andrea, Philip D. Andrea.

The file on this individual as maintained by the Board of Parole reflects the following information. He was arrested on March 26, 1943 at Chicago, Illinois and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to ten years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. He was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary on April 4, 1944 and transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary on August 8, 1945. It was recommended by authorities at Leavenworth Penitentiary on December 24, 1946 that D'Andrea be transferred to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. It was the opinion of the Medical Officer that he has a "mild chronic hypertrophic arthritis in addition to the angingal syndrome". He was transferred to the Medical Center on January 13, 1947. According to the file, D'Andrea was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. He would be eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950, and his full term would expire March 7, 1954. According to a report dated July, 1947 at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, D'Andrea had one disciplinary report of a minor nature for which he received a reprimand and was warned. He had some milk and sugar in his locker which was considered contraband. While at Atlanta Penitentiary he was reported for "conniving" and twice for refusing to obey orders. At Leavenworth there was one minor report for which he was reprimanded.

It is noted from the parole file that the Federal Judge in whose court D'Andrea was convicted and the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who tried the case opposed his parole. In addition, Federal Judge John Bright, the Trial Judge, on June 5, 1947 wrote a lengthy letter to Mr. Walter K. Urich, Parole Executive, United States Parole Board, Washington, D. C., in response to a letter from Mr. Urich, in which Judge Bright indicated he had received a number of applications on behalf of D'Andrea for commutation or modification of sentence and he has consistently refused to do anything about it. The names of the individuals making applications on D'Andrea's behalf were not disclosed. Judge Bright stated in his letter that he believed the conviction was founded upon the evidence and that D'Andrea was the beneficiary of the conspiracy even though not a participant in the extortion. He stated it was difficult for him to make any recommendation (concerning the parole).

The parole plan as approved provides that D'Andrea will be employed by James N. Ferraro as a vegetable inspector with Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, 139 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, at a salary of \$300 to \$350 a month. His parole advisor is John Tiberi, 10354 South Bell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is President of the Allied Construction and Supply Company, Inc., 3727 South Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He indicated he planned to reside at 511 Beckwith Street, Crete, Illinois.

connection with D'Andrea's application for parole, the file reflects that numerous letters were received from the following individuals urging that parole be granted:

John E. Robinson, Public Relations and Organization Consultant, 223 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. This individual has written numerous letters to the Parole Board on behalf of D'Andrea. According to the file he is a public relations and organization consultant in Chicago and did a consultation job for D'Andrea prior to his incarceration. He was running an Italian-American newspaper in Chicago. The file indicates that in addition to numerous letters written by him he has visited D'Andrea while he was incarcerated.

Santo Garofalo, Secretary-Treasurer, The Garofalo Company (Groceries, Wine and Liquors), 103-105 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois.

S. M. Horn, Lincolnshire Estates, 726 North Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

James H. Hegarty, Mack International Motor Truck Corporation, 33rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

F. E. Svoboda, District Sales Manager, White National Harvester Company, 2919 Southwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mgr. Michael H. Abraham, Catholic Bishop, Sacred Heart Church, Michigan City, Indiana.

Charles S. Dwyer, 111 East 11th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The file also indicates that Mr. Emanuel M. Stern, Pioneer Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Illinois, contacted with the Parole Board and visited D'Andrea as an attorney. The file further reflects that Samuel H. Shapiro also contacted the Board of Parole as attorney for D'Andrea.

While it has not been possible to identify the above persons with information presently contained in the files of the FBI in all cases, due to the limited identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

Emanuel M. Stern

Information was received from an informant believed to be reliable that

Sloan was convicted on February 12, 1943 in the Northern District of Iowa for using the mails to defraud. He was paroled from a five-year term at the Sandstone Correctional Institution on December 19, 1944. In response to a request by Assistant to the Attorney General James P. McGranery, an investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Investigation disclosed that Attorney

William W. Fink, brother-in-law of Edward A. Sloan, had arranged with Emanuel M. Stern to handle Sloan's release on parole. According to Fink, the attorney fee was \$1,250 of which Fink was to pay \$250 down and a contingent fee of \$1,000 to be paid if Sloan was released by January 1, 1945. Sloan's parole was effective December 18, 1944 and Stern received only \$250 in cash of the contingent fee on December 19, 1944.

William W. Fink when interviewed stated that it had come to his attention that Emanuel M. Stern, Attorney at Fargo, North Dakota, was quite successful in securing paroles. Fink stated that he had been associated at one time with a firm in St. Paul which handled the litigation for a Dr. Samuel Stern, brother of Emanuel Stern. He stated that Dr. Stern apparently was a notorious abortionist who had become involved in State charges which eventually resulted in Dr. Stern's leaving the State of Minnesota. It appears, however, that one Morris Roisner, a local underworld character, was the person who told Fink about Stern's being successful in getting paroles for Federal prisoners. Fink denied any knowledge of the allegation of a bribe and stated there was no information indicating that Stern had paid any money to a member of the Parole Board.

September 16, 1947

RE: PAUL DE LUCIA, with aliases,
Paul Ricon, Paul DeLucia, Paul
Villa, Paul Viola, Paul Salvi,
Paul Maglio, Paul Maglio, "Paul,
the Waiter", Paul Ricon

PERSONAL HISTORY

According to information contained in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Paul DeLucia was born on July 18, 1898, at Apricena, Italy. He entered the United States on August 10, 1920, aboard the SS. Ryndam under the name, Paul Maglio. He was naturalized in the U. S. District Court at Chicago on September 27, 1928. His mother's maiden name was Nunzio Maria Torelli. He was married on January 3, 1927, to Nancy DeLucia, who was born October 2, 1905, at Naples, Italy. The Immigration and Naturalization files indicate DeLucia resided in Chicago continuously since September, 1920. At the time of his naturalization he was manager of a restaurant at 905 S. Halsted Street, Chicago.

The records of Selective Service Board #5 at Forest Park, Illinois, reflected that in 1942 subject resided at 812 E. Lathrop Street, River Forest, Illinois. He was shown to be unemployed and was the father of three minor children. DeLucia indicated to his Selective Service Board that he had had three years of high school education. He listed his occupation as a speculator, and stated that his yearly income for the twelve months preceding the filing of his questionnaire which was dated in July, 1942, was \$68,001.33.

DeLucia has played a prominent part in the World Amusement Corporation, an Illinois corporation which was chartered in 1933. He served as Vice President of this organization. The corporation operated a motion picture house known as the World Play House. He was formerly identified with the Dante Theater in Chicago. In addition to owning a residence in Forest River, DeLucia maintained a summer home at Long Beach, Indiana, which was valued at about \$25,000.

ANTI-RACKETEERING CONVICTION

DeLucia, together with several other individuals was found guilty in the United States District Court at New York on December 22, 1943, of a violation of the Anti-Racketeering statute (Section 420a, Title 18, U. S. Code). Investigation in this case revealed that DeLucia and the other defendants together with George E. Browne and Lilly Bluff conspired to extort large sums of money from motion picture producers. DeLucia was sentenced to serve ten years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000 after this conviction on December 31, 1943.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY

Paul DeLucia is well known in underworld circles in Chicago as a racketeer and gangster, and was formerly a minor figure in the Capone Gang. DeLucia has on various occasions been reported as an associate of such individuals as Louis Romano, formerly head of the Bartenders' Union and front man for the Capone Gang; Lawrence Imburgio, gambling operator and Capone Gang member; Charles Albert Spisscri, deceased, formerly a member of the Capone Gang; Robert Larry McCullough, a trigger man for the Capone Gang, and David William Russell, gambler and racketeer and reported close associate of the Capone Gang.

DeLucia under the alias Paul Rices, together with Murray Humphreys, Louis Romano, Frank Kitti, Thomas Panton, Frederick Evans and Louis Campagna, was indicted by the Cook County, Illinois, Grand Jury on October 18, 1940, on a conspiracy charge. The indictment grew out of the alleged "taking over" of the Bartenders' Union by these individuals. DeLucia, however, was found not guilty.

A newspaper article appearing in the Chicago Daily News on February 14, 1939, concerning the activity of mobsters formerly affiliated with Capone, reflects that DeLucia had been arrested by Detectives of the Chicago Police Department on many occasions, but had regained his freedom promptly. The newspaper article indicated that DeLucia's promotion to leadership in remnants of the Capone Gang had created much surprise in underworld circles.

According to information received from the Chicago Police Department in 1946, DeLucia was a close associate of Charles Fischetti, notorious underworld character in Chicago. Fischetti, DeLucia and other members of the Syndicate, were reported present at meetings of the Syndicate taking place in 1934, 1935 and 1936 at the Riverside, Illinois, home of Harry Hockstein, Syndicate leader.

A Confidential Informant advised that in September and October, 1946, Anthony Joseph Accardo, a well known Chicago hoodlum, was contacted by Mary DeLucia, the wife of Paul DeLucia, who was then serving a term in a Federal penitentiary.

DeLucia's criminal record as contained in the FBI Identification Division under FBI #832514 reflects the receipt of fingerprint cards only in connection with his arrest for the Anti-Racketeering violation, the details of which are noted above. It is observed, however, that the Chicago Police Department has the following criminal record for this individual: He was arrested on July 23, 1927, on general principles under the name, Paul Visilla, and was subsequently released. He was arrested November 5, 1930, for disorderly conduct and discharged the same date. This arrest was under the name, Paul Rices. The Chicago Police Department records further reflect that previously

on June 11, 1930, DeLuca had been arrested by the New York City Police Department as a suspect. Chicago Police Department again arrested DeLuca on April 19, 1932, under the name, Paul Kloss, for disorderly conduct. He was discharged April 30, 1932. He was again arrested on November 2, 1932, and discharged November 16, 1932, again the charge was disorderly conduct. Criminal records of the Chicago Police Department also reflected that DeLuca was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Chicago in September, 1940, on a conspiracy charge which was mal-prosecuted on June 23, 1941. An anonymous letter received by the Chicago Division of the FBI dated September 30, 1934, stated that DeLuca was wanted in Naples, Italy, for murder. This information was never substantiated.

Daniel A. Serritella, political figure and race track dope sheet publisher when interviewed in 1946, stated he had attended many meetings in Al Capone's suite at the New Lexington Hotel in Chicago, and that DeLuca was present on many occasions. An article in the Chicago Tribune dated April 1, 1945, reflected that a tax delinquency lien in the amount of \$183,883 had been filed against DeLuca for the years 1935 to 1941.

September 18, 1947

Re: PAUL DE LUCIA, with
aliases, Paul Ricca,
Paul De Lucca, Paul
Villa, Paul Viela,
Paul Salvi, Paolo Maglio,
Paul Maglio, Paul Ricci,
"Paul, the Waiter"

The file maintained on this individual by the U. S. Board of Parole reflects the following information.

Paul De Lucia was sentenced on December 31, 1943, to 10 years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000 for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. He entered an appeal on December 31, 1943. He elected to enter upon service of his sentence on March 8, 1944. He was eligible for parole on July 7, 1947, and would have been eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950. De Lucia was transferred from the U. S. Penitentiary, at Atlanta, to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth on August 8, 1945. He was released on parole August 13, 1947. With one exception, De Lucia's prison record was clear. His work adjustment was considered average by prison officials.

In connection with De Lucia's parole, his parole plan as approved by Charles W. Fisher, Chief U. S. Probation Officer for the Northern District of Illinois, provides for subject's residence with his family at 812 North Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. De Lucia's employment consists of the operation of an 1100 acre farm at Big Grove, Illinois, which is owned by him. His parole adviser is the Reverend C. Marzano, Assistant Provincial Director of the Viatorian Fathers, 6219 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

In connection with subject's application for parole, which is undated, it is noted that letters were received by the Board of Parole from the following individuals urging that the parole be granted:

F. J. Curry
516 Western Avenue
Joliet, Illinois

Reverend C. Marzano
6219 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

Curtis N. Vilas
Post Office Box 108
Sarasota, Florida

James Lupori
Bell Oil Company
5915 Rogers Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Morris W. Lev, M.D.
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Timothy Dineen
5419 Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

The following individuals either represented subject as an attorney, visited him in prison, or otherwise acted in his behalf.

Paul Dillon, attorney from St. Louis, Missouri, contacted an official of the Bureau of Prisons on May 19, 1945, stating that he had been requested by an official of the Continental Bank of Chicago to see what he could do to have De Lucia and a codefendant, Louis Campagna, transferred from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

In connection with the transfer of this subject from Atlanta to Leavenworth, it is noted that the Board of Parole file contains a letter from the Warden of the Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Bureau of Prisons dated July 21, 1945. The letter reads as follows: "From information received, it is quite evident that money is being paid to obtain the transfer of these men to Leavenworth, and I do not believe they should be transferred at this time for this reason." The letter contains a handwritten note apparently prepared by Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons to the effect that he "talked to Warden Sanford" has no indications that money has been paid - just said that two attorneys had been very active in their cases - Wm. Scott Stewart and Abe Bradley.

With further reference to the transfer of De Lucia to Leavenworth, the Board of Parole file contains a copy of a letter dated May 1, 1945, from Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons to Warden Sanford at Atlanta. This letter indicates that a Nick Circella, who is confined at Leavenworth, was a member of the same "gang" as De Lucia and Louis Campagna as reflected in a magazine article entitled "Who Killed Estelle Carey?". The letter continues that Circella was convicted in 1942 and it appears that his activities after conviction were such as to make his incarceration in the same institution with De Lucia and Campagna or their codefendants very undesirable. It is noted that Circella was subsequently personally contacted by prison officials at Leavenworth, at which time he stated there was no ill feeling between him and either Campagna or De Lucia.

The Board of Parole file contains a letter from the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated August 4, 1947, indicating that information had been received from a confidential source that Murray Humphries, a Chicago racketeer, had on several occasions visited De Lucia. Because of his criminal record, Humphries used the name of a Chicago attorney, Joseph Bulger, when calling on De Lucia. This information was furnished to the Warden at Leavenworth by the Bureau of Prisons and he in turn advised that the records of the prison there revealed that Joseph Bulger had visited De Lucia in company with his contract attorney, Eugene Bernstein, of Chicago on several occasions.

While it has not been possible to identify the individuals mentioned in the Board of Parole file with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases due to the limited amount of identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file concerning them, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

As noted above, F. J. Curry, who listed his address as 516 Western Avenue, Joliet, Illinois, wrote a letter to the Board of Parole urging that De Lucia be paroled. Curry indicated in his letter that he was managing De Lucia's farm while the latter was in prison. F. J. Curry is apparently identical with Francis Jerome Curry, with aliases, who resides at 516 Western Avenue, Joliet, Illinois, with his wife and two minor children. His residence at this address, valued at approximately \$75,000, is in the name of his wife. According to information furnished to his local Selective Service Board, Curry also maintains a residence in Miami, Florida. Francis Curry had a brother, Robert, who was well-known throughout the state of Illinois for his bootlegging and gambling activities, prior to his death in 1944.

According to information furnished by the Chicago Police Department, Curry's farm near Joliet, Illinois, is used by Tony Accardo and other members of the underworld syndicate as a hideout when conditions in Chicago necessitate their leaving the city.

Although information has appeared in the Joliet Herald-News, a daily newspaper, reflecting Curry's arrest by the Police Department there on three

occasions between 1920 and 1927, the files of the Joliet Police Department fail to substantiate this. In connection with the investigation of the Bremer kidnaping case, it was ascertained in January, 1935, from Matt Kersch, owner of the Riverside Tavern, Aurora, Illinois, that Volney Davis, who was sought in that case, had apparently gone to Joliet, Illinois, to contact Francis Curry. A reliable private citizen, a long-time resident of Joliet, Illinois, reported in 1935 that Curry had been associated with underworld characters and provided hideouts and gave other aid to many hoodlums and gangsters.

With reference to the activities of Eugene Bernstein in behalf of subject, it is noted that he is an attorney with offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5234 South Ingleside Street in the same city.

When Rocco Di Grazio, a self-admitted member of the Chicago underworld syndicate, was interviewed in 1945, he advised that he was represented by attorney Eugene Bernstein.

It has also been ascertained that Bernstein is attorney for Jack Guzik, another well-known criminal in Chicago.

In connection with William Scott Stewart, who is mentioned in the Board of Parole file as being an attorney active in behalf of De Lucia, it is noted that he maintains offices at 77 West Washington Street, Chicago. According to an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune for December 1, 1934, William Scott Stewart is described as an attorney "who has defended a number of notorious criminals, expressing disapproval of the shoot-to-kill policy, charged that the government is usurping the powers of local police, and criticized Attorney General Homer Cummings as 'meddling with affairs outside his province'." Stewart is further quoted in this newspaper article as stating: "There seems to be an epidemic of this sort of thing. The public is being regaled every few days with pictures on the front page of the newspapers of criminals who have been shot down by the Federal agents." In this connection an editorial in the Columbus Evening Dispatch on December 4, 1934, indicated that Stewart's reasons for objecting to Federal officers killing criminals were that it took a reliable source of income from such attorneys.

Stewart has defended such individuals as Roger Touhy and members of his gang, who received long prison terms. In March, 1934, the Chicago Division of the FBI received information concerning an alleged kidnaping of Jerry Horan by the Touhy gang. The informant indicated that Touhy had forced Horan to call his secretary, requesting her to obtain \$15,000 and pay it to William Scott Stewart. Horan, however, when interviewed, denied having been kidnaped. There is, nevertheless, some substantiation from other sources that Stewart may have been involved in such a transaction.

Dr. Morris Lev communicated with the Board of Parole urging De Lucia's parole.

Dr. Lev was described as a physician who lived on the north side of Chicago and served as a Major with the U. S. Army in England. There is no positive indication that this Dr. Lev is identical with the individual who wrote a letter in behalf of De Lucia.

The Joseph Bulger active in behalf of De Lucia may be identical with J. Imburgio Bulger, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A confidential informant well acquainted with the underworld situation in Chicago advised that Joseph Bulger is an attorney for the criminal syndicate there.

A separate memorandum has been submitted setting forth information concerning Paul Dillon.

It is noted that the Board of Parole file reflects that the U. S. District Judge in whose court De Lucia was convicted, as well as the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who prosecuted the case, both objected to De Lucia's release on parole.

September 16, 1947

Re: JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases
John Roscelli, John Roscelli,
John F. Stewart.

PERSONAL HISTORY

John Roselli was born on June 4, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois, of Italian parents. His mother and father died when he was quite young and he was reared by an uncle. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he went to Los Angeles where it is reported he worked as a movie extra for about five years. He attended grammar school in Chicago and completed the sixth grade. According to his own statement, Roselli was "practically a bum" until 1935. He married Winifred June Vlasak, commonly known as June Lang, a movie actress, on April 1, 1940 and was divorced in March, 1943. He allegedly was at one time bodyguard for Harry Cohen, President of Columbia Pictures. When interviewed in connection with the Browne-Rioff case, he claimed that he was in the general insurance business and was licensed as a solicitor. He was formerly engaged in public relations work for Pat Casey Enterprises in New York City and Los Angeles and had an interest in Nation Wide News Service at Los Angeles. Roselli advised that he had an interest in the Agua Caliente Race Track in Mexico. He was inducted into the United States Army on December 4, 1942 and served as a private until he was arrested on March 19, 1943.

ANTI-RECKTEERING CONVICTION

On December 22, 1943 in the United States District Court at New York City Roselli was found guilty by a jury trial for violation of Section 402A, Title 18, United States Code. This was in connection with the case entitled "William Rioff, with aliases, et al., Anti-Reckteering, Mail Fraud". Investigation conducted in this case revealed that Roselli, Louis Campagna, Charles Gice, Phillip D'Andrea and Paul Delucia, along with George E. Browne and William Rioff and others, had extorted large sums of money from movie producers. On December 31, 1943 Roselli was sentenced to serve ten years in prison and fined \$10,000. Various newspaper clippings indicated that Roselli, Campagna, Gice, D'Andrea and Delucia were paroled from Federal institutions on August 13, 1947.

It is of interest to note that on August 21, 1946 a reliable confidential informant stated that he had heard rumors in Chicago to the effect that John Roselli and four associates convicted in the Browne-Rioff case were transferred from Atlanta Penitentiary to Leavenworth, as conditions are alleged to be easier at the latter institution. It was alleged that Roselli was able to effect this transfer due to the efforts of one _____ Beard (possibly identical with Samuel Roy Beard, FBI No. 837637, who is a well known

Washington cable - 1

Deard is alleged to be somewhat of a lobbyist and through his connections was able to arrange the transfer of Roselli and his associates as indicated above.

It was ascertained from the Warden at Atlanta Penitentiary that John Roselli was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana on September 29, 1946.

GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

John Roselli was first arrested at the age of 19 on January 28, 1925 by the Los Angeles Police Department on suspicion of Grand Larceny. He was released on January 29, 1925. On March 26, 1925 he was arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office and charged with violation of the "Gun Law" and claimed to be a native of New York. This charge was dismissed on June 8, 1925. On May 4, 1926 he was again arrested by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office on suspicion of Robbery, and this charge was dismissed. On May 11, 1926 he was arrested as a Vagrant and a Fugitive, Suspicion, by the San Francisco Police Department. No disposition was given for this arrest. On January 31, 1929 he was arrested at Los Angeles for disturbing the peace, for which he paid a \$100 fine on March 5, 1929. He was arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of Robbery on June 18, 1930 and was released on June 19, 1930. On July 29, 1930 he was arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of Robbery and was released on July 30, 1930 when he was found not guilty. In connection with this arrest, the files of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect that he was arrested while riding in a car with three other hoodlums who were armed. However, one of these individuals had a gun permit. On June 3, 1932 he was arrested on suspicion of Robbery at Los Angeles and was released on June 6, 1932. Of the above arrests only the arrest of May 11, 1926 is supported by fingerprints.

The only other fingerprint record on this individual is the arrest for the Anti-Racketeering violation set forth above. His FBI number is 3339986.

Brunnen was badly shot up as someone began one night as bullets were fired from a passing automobile.

When he recovered he refused to leave town and was later shot to death in 1937 at the Red Rooster Cafe in Los Angeles.

RECEIVED - MAY 1946

Information was furnished by an informant
that John Roselli was a small independent dealer in narcotics.

The Union Siciliana was made up principally of Italians from Sicily, and many of them were believed to have been former members of the Mafia in Italy. This was an underground type of organization of extortionists, thieves, robbers, murderers and gangsters. The Union Siciliana has members in every major city in the United States and "maintains a government all its own".

It was alleged that Roselli was in charge of bodyguards and was responsible for taking old members of the Al Capone gang in Chicago to Los Angeles to act as gunmen for the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees.

Another informant advised that John Roselli was an old member of the Italian Mafia gang and was associated with the Al Capone case in Chicago, Illinois.

September 18, 1947

Re: JOHN ROSELLI, with aliases,
John Russell, John Rasselli,
John F. Stewart

The file on this individual as maintained by the Board of Parole reflects the following information.

He was arrested on March 19, 1943 and sentenced on December 31, 1943 to ten years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. He was committed to Atlanta Penitentiary, April 4, 1944 and was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, on October 2, 1946, and became eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. He would have become eligible for conditional release on November 23, 1950 and his full term would expire March 7, 1954. According to the Parole Board file, he has maintained a clear conduct record while incarcerated.

It is noted that the Federal Judge, in whose court Roselli was convicted, and the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who tried the case, have both opposed Roselli's parole.

The parole plan as approved provided that he was to be employed by Mr. Bryan Foy, Vice President in Charge of Production, Eagle Lion Films, 7324 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. His position was indicated as assistant purchasing agent at a salary of \$65.00 a week. His parole advisor was originally scheduled to be Doctor James Steinberg, 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ South Brendo Street, Los Angeles, California. However, Steinberg was not approved as advisor and in his place Father Joseph Thompson, a Catholic priest, 218 East 12th Street, Los Angeles, California, was designated. Roselli indicated he planned to live in a bachelor apartment in Los Angeles which was to be rented for him by his friend, Mr. I. A. Ruman, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California.

The following individuals either represented subject as attorney, visited him in prison, or otherwise acted on his behalf. On July 14, 1947, an attorney, first name unknown, Feinberg, 401 Main Street, Camden, New Jersey, telephoned the U. S. Parole Board requesting an interview with Roselli and he was advised that Roselli had been transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana.

On April 24, 1947, Jack Kearns, Chicago Coliseum, 15th and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, addressed a letter to Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien requesting that he arrange for a visit for Kearns with Roselli. He indicated that he would like to take along with him Colonel Charles Barron. This letter was referred to the Board of Parole by Congressman O'Brien by letter dated April 28, 1947. The file does not reflect whether or not Kearns and Barron visited Roselli.

By memorandum dated April 13, 1946, the Director, Bureau of Prisons, advised the warden at Atlanta Penitentiary that Joseph I. Bolger, one of the attorneys representing Roselli and codefendants, was going to Atlanta and desired an interview with Roselli on May 18 or May 19, 1946. It was indicated that Mr. Bolger had urged the Director, Bureau of Prisons, that Roselli be

the effort to leave the country. The request for transfer to London with a denied hearing where the other codefendants at the same time.

While it has not been possible to identify the above-mentioned persons with information presently contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases due to the limited identifying data appearing in the Board of Parole file, the following information is being set forth which appears to be pertinent.

JACK KEARNS

On March 15, 1945, a newspaper reporter of the Washington Evening Star advised that he had received information that the Chicago Police Department had arrested Jack Kearns on March 14, 1945, on a charge of swindling for which he had recently been indicted by the Federal Government in New York and in connection with the scheme in which one W. W. Chiswell of Washington, D. C. had been defrauded of \$42,501. It was reported that Kearns is the former manager of Jack Dempsey and has been a fight promoter for years.

A newspaper article appeared in the Washington Star March 17, 1945, indicating that Jack Kearns, 62, former manager of Jack Dempsey, was indicted in New York on 26 counts, charging violation of the Securities and Exchange Act, Conspiracy and Mail Fraud, on March 16, 1945 and was released on \$5,000 cash bond. It was indicated that Harry "Packy" Lennon, a prize fighter, was indicted with Kearns.

Information was furnished to the Bureau that Jack Kearns, former manager of Jack Dempsey, was interested in the Chicago Coliseum at 15th and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois and, on April 28, 1944, he and others promoted a professional boxing program at the Chicago Coliseum. It is noted that the address of the Chicago Coliseum appeared on Kearns' letter to Congressman O'Brien.

The files of the Identification Division reflect an identification record under FBI #4281854, for one Jack Kearns, with aliases, Joseph L. McKernan, John Kearns, which may be identical with Jack Kearns, who requested a visit with Roselli. This individual was arrested on July 20, 1932 by the New Jersey State Police at Freehold, New Jersey, under the name of John Kearns and charged with attempted assault and battery. No disposition is given for this arrest. On March 15, 1945, he was arrested by the Chicago Police Department and charged with violation of Securities and Exchange Act and Conspiracy under the name of Joseph L. McKernan. No disposition is given for this arrest. He was fingerprinted by the U. S. Marshal at New York on March 23, 1945, under the name of John Kearns and charged with mail fraud. No disposition is given for this arrest. This individual was fingerprinted by the State Athletic Commission at Sacramento, California, on July 24, 1947, under the name of Jack Kearns. The identification record indicates this individual was arrested as Joseph L. McKernan on March 15, 1945, as set forth above, on an indictment returned February 8, 1945 in the Southern District of New York charging mail fraud, violation of Securities Act of 1933, conspiracy to violate both statutes, a total of 26 counts, and bail was set at \$5,000. This information was received from Securities and Exchange Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on April 2, 1945.

CHARLES BARRON

Information was received from a reliable confidential source that Colonel Charles Barron, Lakeshore Drive Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, had been

Information in the files reveals that Charles Barron, who resides in Room 407, Lakeshore Drive Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, is a former U. S. Army officer who has hoodlum connections in Chicago and has been seen often in the company of the Fischetti brothers, Charles, Joe, and Rocco. The Fischetti brothers are well-known underworld characters in Chicago.

One informant believed to be reliable stated he considered Barron an undesirable person of "gangster background type." This source indicated that Barron is considered quite a gambler.

A reliable confidential informant advised that Charles Barron, who is a well-known Chicago politician, had a key figure in the Chicago syndicate.

JOSEPH I. BOLGER

The Joseph I. Bolger mentioned above may be identical with J. Imburgio Bulger, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A confidential informant well acquainted with the underworld situation in Chicago advised that one Joseph Bulger, who may be identical with Bolger, is an attorney for the criminal syndicate there.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

KC FILE NO. 58-75

<p>REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY</p>	<p>DATE WHEN MADE 10-1-47</p>	<p>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/27, 29, 30/47</p>	<p>REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]</p>
<p>TITLE LOUIS CA PAGNA, was., et al</p>			<p>CHARACTER OF CASE BRIEBERY PAROLE MATTERS</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">NO STATISTICS</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">JAN 6 2 50 AM '48</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Immigration & Naturalization Service, KCMO, has file only on PAUL DE LUCIA. File reflects DE LUCIA was interviewed by I&NS representative in 1944 at Leavenworth, Kans. relative to citizenship. Citizenship verified through Atlanta I&NS Office. No detainer filed against DE LUCIA, GIOE or CAMPAGNA at Leavenworth. Letter in file from BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Asst. to the AG, Southern Dist. of NY, dated 4-15-44 advising that in view of subjects being on \$50,000.00 bond he could not cause a warrant to be issued. D. L. YEAGLEY, Parole Officer, USP, states reason for questioning HARRY A. ASH as parole advisor was the fact that he is an attorney and previous decisions of parole board have indicated attorneys are not desired as parole advisors. Word received from parole board, Wash., D.C. on 8-8-47 that DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA and GIOE were to be released 8-13-47. YEAGLEY states he called CHARLES FISHER, Probation Officer, Chicago, Ill. on 8-11 in order to expedite release of subjects on 8-13 as instructed by parole office. States this procedure regularly followed and not at all unusual. [REDACTED] inmate, USP, Leavenworth, states subject GIOE told him 3 months before parole board met that he, GIOE, and co-defendants would be released as soon as parole board met, and that it was costing a total of \$300,000.00. CHARLES FISHER, Probation Officer in Chicago, was to receive \$100,000.00, and WILSON, Chairman of Parole Board, to receive most of remainder of \$300,000. A few small favors were to be taken care of after subjects' release. - P -</p> </div> </div>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Dwight Brantley</i></p>		<p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>3 - Bureau (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Washington Field (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Chicago (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Kansas City</p>		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">58-2000-48</p>	
<p>RECORDED INDEXED</p>		<p>RECORDED INDEXED</p>	

KC 55-75

REFERENCE: Teletypes from Washington Field 9-29-47
Teletype from Washington Field dated 9-30-47

DETAILS: At Leavenworth, Kansas

A check of the records of the U. S. Penitentiary relative to PAUL DE LUCIA, CHARLES GIOE and LOUIS CAMPAGNA reflects that no detainer was filed against these three subjects. However, a letter appears in each of the files dated April 15, 1944, which was sent to the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia by BORIS KOSTELANETZ, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. This letter reads: "The case to which the subjects pleaded not guilty on June 1, 1943, concerns an indictment charging use of the mails to defraud and conspiracy so to do filed in the Southern District of New York on March 18, 1943. A definite date has not been set for trial of this case. The prisoners who are also defendants in that case are presently out on bail in the sum of \$50,000.00 each. Accordingly, pending the cancellation of that bond, I cannot cause a warrant to be issued."

67c [REDACTED] Record Clerk, advised that in view of subject's parole, the U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York was not advised of their release.

The Parole Progress Report in the files of each of the subjects, these reports being dated July, 1947, show under Pending Charges on \$50,000.00 bond, Southern District of New York, Mail Fraud and Conspiracy.

At Kansas City, Missouri

Mr. A. H. FODE, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that he had no file on GIOE or CAMPAGNA, but that his records relative to PAUL DE LUCIA reflect that in 1944 DE LUCIA was interviewed by a representative of his office on citizenship, and it was subsequently ascertained through the Atlanta Office of the I & NS that citizenship had been verified by the Atlanta Office.

At Leavenworth, Kansas

Mr. D. L. YEAGLEY, Parole Officer, U. S. Penitentiary, advised that from the file it appeared that CHARLES GIOE had requested that HARRY

A. ASH of Chicago, Illinois be named as his parole advisor. He notified Mr. ASH of GIOE'S request, and by return letter Mr. ASH advised that he would gladly accept the responsibility of being parole advisor but wished to advise Mr. YEAGLEY that he was an attorney. In view of this he desired to be advised whether or not the authorities would permit him to accept this responsibility. Mr. YEAGLEY advised that when he learned of the fact that ASH was an attorney, he immediately notified the parole office in Washington, D. C. and requested them to advise him whether or not they would permit ASH to be named as parole advisor. This letter was dated 6-2-47.

Other correspondence in the file relating to ASH is as follows:

Letter from ASH dated 8-19-47 stated that he had not been advised whether he was to be parole advisor, and that he assumed in the absence of being notified, that he was turned down in view of his status as an attorney.

On August 21, Mr. YEAGLEY by letter advised ASH that "At the time of GIOE'S release, the parole plans submitted to the Parole Board indicating ASH would act in the capacity of parole advisor had been approved and that it may be for some reason which developed later." He suggested that ASH contact CHARLES W. FISHER, Chief Probation Officer, U. S. Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

On August 27, Mr. YEAGLEY received a letter from HARRY A. ASH stating that at the time of the writing of this letter no communication had been received from FISHER in Chicago informing him that he was to act in the capacity of a parole advisor to GIOE, and he assumes that if FISHER wants him to act as parole advisor he will notify him. He again stated no official communication had been received from FISHER nor had the parole plans been discussed with him (ASH).

Mr. YEAGLEY further advised that on August 8, a teletype was received from WALTER K. URICH, Parole Executive, Bureau of Prisons, advising that the Board had granted parole, effective August 13, for CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA and GIOE, and requested approved plans be submitted. YEAGLEY states that on the same date, August 8, he sent a letter to CHARLES W. FISHER, Probation Officer, Chicago, and a copy to Mr. URICH at Washington of the parole plans and requested parole certificates. Mr. YEAGLEY advised that on August 11, 1947, he telephoned FISHER in Chicago to determine if telegraphic approval of parole plan for DE LUCIA, GIOE and CAMPAGNA could be obtained in order to effect the release of these three men on August 13, as instructed by Mr. URICH.

KC 58-75

He advised that Mr. FISHER talked to Mr. CLOSSINO (phonetic) in the Chicago probation office, and then advised that the plan for CAMPAGNA, he believes, had been approved and that his office was working on the other two; further, that they would make a few telephone calls and try to give approval by teletype on August 11th or the following morning.

Mr. YEAGLEY advised that to the best of his recollection he told FISHER that from the plan submitted to the Parole Board it could be determined that the three subjects were largely dependent upon their own resources and not dependent upon obtaining positions, as was the case with most of the inmates being released on parole. He advised that the fact that he made a telephone call to FISHER was not at all unusual inasmuch as procedure during the past several years has been to release men on parole on the date they are scheduled rather than at the time beyond the date that release was called for. This fact was also verified through Warden WALTER A. HUNTER, and he advised that there were several cases at the institution at the present time where numerous telephone calls had been made in order to expedite the release of inmates. Mr. YEAGLEY advised that eight men were released on the same date that subjects in this case were released, and that there was no special handling of their case. He also advised that the parole certificates were received from the Parole Board in Washington on August 11th calling for release on August 13th.

On September 5, 1947, a letter was received from Warden HUNTER advising that [REDACTED] had requested that a Bureau agent interview him.

[REDACTED] on arrival at the interview room, stated that he was not certain as to whether the information he had would be of interest to the FBI but he desired to discuss it with an agent. He stated that he was writing a letter to Senator ROBERT A. TAFT of Ohio in which he would furnish full details concerning the matter he had in mind.

[REDACTED] said that the matter which he desired to discuss involved the recent paroles of LOUIS CAMPAGNA and his associates.

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With respect to the parole of DE LUCIA, GIOE and CAMPAGNA, [REDACTED] advised that he had checked with CHARLES (CHERRY NOSE) GIOE at the hospital in Leavenworth, and that approximately three months before he went before the Parole Board. GIOE told him that he was going to make parole and that it was costing \$300,000.00, which sum would also take care of his buddies who were involved in his case. He advised that GIOE told him FISHER, the parole officer at Chicago, was to receive \$100,000.00, and that most of the remainder would go to WILSON, Chairman of the Parole Board. GIOE then stated that a few small favors were to be taken care of after the release was effected. GIOE stated that an attorney named FEEVER or BIEVER in Chicago was to make the pay-off, and that JACK GUZIK was to raise the money and was to obtain this money from each of the subjects' families; that in addition to the money contributed by the families of subjects, GUZIK was to contribute a large sum obtained from income of the gambling syndicate in Chicago which GIOE claims netted \$500,000.00 per week.

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GIOE told [REDACTED] that GUZIK has until Christmas to live, and that he is going to give him a Christmas present. [REDACTED] advised that GIOE was sore at GUZIK because of a raw deal GUZIK pulled with some money obtained from GIOE'S interest in slot machines in Chicago.

[REDACTED] advised that he personally saw a letter which GIOE received from HARRY ASH of the Crime Commission in Chicago, stating that GIOE should submit his name to the Parole Board so that he, ASH, could be named as parole advisor. [REDACTED] states that this letter was seen by other inmates but that he would not disclose their names because of his own personal safety. He advised that GIOE had never made any remarks indicating that Mr. YEAGLEY, the Parole Advisor at Leavenworth, was involved in any way.

The chronological forms showing Special Purpose letters and other matters of interest relating to GIOE reflect that a letter was sent to HARRY A. ASH, Attorney, Chicago, advising him that with respect to his request to act as parole advisor for GIOE, the request had been submitted to the Parole Executive, and that he would be notified of the Board's decision. It is not known whether or not the letter referred to is in response to Mr. YEAGLEY'S letter to ASH on May 22, 1947, but it is possible that this may be the case, and that ASH may have written to GIOE advising him that he was going to act as parole advisor if he was permitted to do so.

KC 58-75

b7c

At the conclusion of the foregoing interview with [REDACTED] he again advised that he was going to furnish all of the above information to Senator ROBERT A. TAFT of Ohio. He further stated that he was perfectly willing to testify in connection with the parole matter or the killing of JAMES RACEN.

b7c
[REDACTED] was questioned relative to his purpose in furnishing the information set forth in this report and he stated that he had none other than the fact that it "griped him" to see individuals make parole because they had money to back them up when the majority of inmates had to do the biggest part of their time before parole would be granted. He was questioned as to his allegation that GIOE had furnished him all of the information set forth in this report, and he advised that GIOE was definitely of a bragging type and that he did not question the truthfulness of GIOE'S statements other than the possibility that it might be somewhat exaggerated.

- P E N D I N G -

KC 58-75

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE KANSAS CITY DIVISION

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, will exhibit photographs to Warden WALTER A. HUNTER and appropriate officers at the U. S. Penitentiary of ANTHONY ACCARDO and MURRAY HUMPHREYS to determine if either of these individuals visited at the penitentiary using the name of JOSEPH BULGER when they signed the visitor's record.

Copies of this report are being furnished the Chicago Office in compliance with Bureau instructions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1-4
1-82
1-6

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 58-194

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 10/3/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject CHARLES GIOE reinterviewed at Chicago Office, 10/3/47, at which time he was placed under oath, and denied that he had received letter from HARRY ASH suggesting that he submit ASH's name as parole advisor. He denied that he had told anyone at the penitentiary of any payments to any individual and specifically to CHARLES FISHER, Parole Officer, Chicago, and Mr. WILSON, Chairman, U. S. Parole Board, Washington. He specifically denied that he had mentioned to anyone at the penitentiary that he, as well as other subjects, were going to be paroled and that the parole was costing \$300,000.00.

[REDACTED]

Interviews of other individuals reveal they have no knowledge of any irregularities or payments of any money in connection with securing of paroles. Criminal record of TONY ACCARDO, who has been identified as the individual who accompanied EUGENE BERNSTEIN to the penitentiary to visit subjects LOUIS CAMPAGNA and PAUL DELUCIA, set out.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated September 18, 1947. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 2, 1947, at Chicago, Illinois.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (AMSD) 2 - Washington Field (58-261) 2 - Chicago		15 OCT 4 1947
		RECORDED INDEXED 150

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COPY IN FILE

58-2000-61

Chicago File No. 58-194

AJR:LM

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On October 3, 1947, subject CHARLES GIOE appeared voluntarily at the Chicago Office and was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] At the time of this interview, GIOE was placed under oath, and the following unsigned, question and answer statement was given by him. The original copy of the statement is being retained in the Chicago file.

Chicago, Illinois
October 3, 1947

"I, Charles Gioe, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threat, promise, or reward has been used to induce me to make this statement. b7c

"I, Charles Gioe, make the following statement under oath. It is all the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

Question (Mr. [REDACTED]) Will you state your full name, please.

Answer Charles Gioe.

Question And what is your home address?

A. 200 East Chestnut, Chicago.

Q. To the best of your knowledge, when did you first enter Leavenworth penitentiary?

A. I believe it was in August, 1945.

Q. When did you leave Leavenworth penitentiary on parole?

A. August 13, 1947.

Q. While you were in Leavenworth penitentiary, did you work in the prison hospital?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. About how long did you work in the hospital?

A. Practically all the time I was there, except about the first month I was there.

58-2000-61

Chicago File No. 58-194
AJR:LML

- Q. Can you recall any of the inmates you worked with in the prison hospital?
- A. Yes. I recall Richard Harris, a Japanese boy we called MAKU, a man by the name of BOWMER. There were also others who were in the hospital short periods of time and whose names I do not remember.
- Q. While you were in Leavenworth, did you receive a letter from Mr. Harry Ash, head of the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau, requesting you to submit his name to the Parole Board so that he would be named as your parole advisor.
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever show such a letter to anyone at the penitentiary, or a letter purporting to be from Mr. Harry Ash?
- A. No, he never corresponded with me, and he was not on the approved list of persons from whom I could receive correspondence at the penitentiary.
- Q. While you were at Leavenworth penitentiary, did you suggest to Mr. D. L. Yeagley, parole officer at the penitentiary, or to anyone else, that Mr. Harry Ash be named your parole adviser?
- A. Only in the following way. I prepared and filled out for the parole office at the penitentiary a form which was an application for parole. On that form I was required to name someone who might possibly become my parole adviser. I named Harry Ash in that manner on the application form.
- Q. Why did you name Harry Ash as your possible parole adviser?
- A. I have known Harry Ash for 35 years. I knew that he was head of the Illinois Bureau of Crime Prevention, and I thought his name might lend some weight to my parole application.
- Q. While you were in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, did you tell any inmate there, or anyone else, that you or Paul DeLucia, Louis Campagna, Phil D'Andrea, or John Roselli, who were your co-defendants, were going to be paroled and that the parole was costing \$300,000?
- A. Impossible; no.

Chicago File No. 58-194

AJR:IML

Q. Did you ever tell any inmate or any other person that Mr. Fisher, the parole officer in Chicago, was to get \$100,000 or any amount of money to enable you or any of your co-defendants named above to be paroled?

A. No; I didn't even know who Mr. Fisher was at that time.

Q. Did you ever tell any inmate at penitentiary or any other person that Mr. Wilson, chairman of the U. S. Parole Board, was to receive approximately \$200,000 or any amount of money in connection with your own parole or any of your co-defendants named above?

A. No.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Wilson was a member of the Parole Board.

A. Not until he came to the penitentiary at Leavenworth to interview me.

Q. Did you ever tell any inmate at the penitentiary, or any other person, that attorney George Bieber of Chicago was to make a payoff of \$300,000, or any other sum, to effect your parole or the parole of any of your co-defendants?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever tell any inmate at the penitentiary that Jack Guzik was raising funds to effect your parole or the parole of any of your co-defendants?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone that Jack^W Guzik was donating a large part of \$300,000 or that he was donating any money at all to effect your parole?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone that funds were being raised by your family or from your family, or the family of any of your co-defendants to effect your parole or their parole?

A. No.

Chicago File No. 58-194
AJR:LML

Q. Was any money raised or made available to be given by you, or by anyone acting on your behalf or on behalf of any of your co-defendants, to Mr. Fisher or Mr. Wilson as a gift or for any other purpose?

A. No.

Q. To the best of your knowledge, was any money raised or paid by you or your co-defendants, or by anyone acting in your behalf or their behalf, to be given to anyone for any purpose in connection with your parole - other than attorneys fees?

A. No. I never even had an attorney.

"The foregoing statement consisting of four pages besides this one was read by Giese in the presence of Special Agent [REDACTED] Giese at that time stated that he did not wish to sign the statement without the approval of his attorney. Giese stated that the entire statement was true.

/s/ [REDACTED] F.B.I., Chi., Ill. 10/3/47

/s/ [REDACTED] FBI, Chicago, Ill. 10/3/47

b7C

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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58-2000-61; pages 6 and 7

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Chicago File 58-194.

RER:gm

MR. FRED M. MORELLI, 2134 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed on October 2 by Special Agents [REDACTED] MR. MORELLI has been Democratic Committeeman from the First Ward, Chicago, Illinois, for the past 3½ to 4 years. MR. MORELLI operates the Century Music Company at 2134 South Wabash.

MR. MORELLI stated that he was acquainted with all of the Parolees in instant case, as in past years they had made their headquarters in his Ward. MR. MORELLI states that for two years prior to the incarceration of the subjects, he has not seen them, and has not seen nor heard from any of them since their release. MR. MORELLI states that the first knowledge he had of the paroles of the Subjects was what he read in the local newspapers. MR. MORELLI states that he has no knowledge of any bribery in connection with the parole or any other irregularities, and has no idea how the paroles were effected.

MR. MORELLI advised that Bishop WILLIAM O'BRIEN of the Catholic Church gave him a testimonial banquet at the Crystal Room of the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, in May, 1947. MORELLI states that this banquet was in his honor for his outstanding work in civic enterprises and social welfare. According to MR. MORELLI, this banquet was attended by prominent Catholic Clergymen, judges, and businessmen. MR. MORELLI emphatically denied that the matter of instant parole was in any way brought up at the banquet. MR. MORELLI stated that MR. WISE of the R. H. Donnelly Printing Company, Chicago, Illinois, was at the banquet, and took a list of those in attendance, and is presently printing up a souvenir of the occasion containing the names of all those in attendance at the banquet.

MR. MORELLI was asked if he had any information concerning any possible trouble during the election in the fall of 1946 in the 28th and 20th Ward of the City of Chicago, and he stated that to his knowledge there was no disturbance or trouble in these wards.

Chicago File 58-194.
RER:gm

[REDACTED] was interviewed on October 2, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has for fourteen years been an employee of the Italo-American National Union, 30 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] advised that she has known PHIL D'ANDREA and his family for many years, but is not acquainted with any of the other subjects in this case. [REDACTED] advised that on two occasions while D'ANDREA was incarcerated in Springfield, Missouri, she took D'ANDREA's young son, PHIL, to visit him, and that this was the sole reason for her visits to D'ANDREA. [REDACTED] denied any knowledge of any bribery in connection with the parole or any knowledge concerning the manner in which the paroles were effected. [REDACTED] states that she knew nothing of the paroles until she read of them in the local newspapers.

b7c

58-2000-61

Chicago File 58-194

AIM:gm

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] on October 3, 1947. **b7c**

GEORGE BIEBER, Attorney, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, was interviewed at his office. He stated that he had read about the parole of the subjects in instant case and stated emphatically that he had not participated in any way whatsoever in securing the parole of these men. He stated further that he knows nothing about the manner in which such parole was obtained, and doubted seriously that the allegations made in the paper relative to someone being paid off are correct. He states that he does not know who would be paid off to secure such paroles. He stated that he was not acquainted with any of the Federal Parole members in Washington, nor was he acquainted with the Parole Officer here in Chicago, whose name is CHARLES FISHER. He stated also that he was not acquainted with the Parolees or their attorneys, viz., PAUL DILLON of St. Louis, Missouri, and EMANUEL STERN of Fargo, North Dakota. He stated that he is acquainted with EUGENE BERNSTEIN. He stated that he knows GIOE to see him on the street. However, he has never personally met him or represented him, and doubts if GIOE knows him by name. In this connection, BIEBER stated that he had never represented any of the Parolees at any time, nor has he ever been associated with their counsel.

BIEBER stated that he believed that DOHERTY of the "Chicago Tribune" was misinformed about the entire parole matter, and that he believed it was an effort on the part of DOHERTY and the newspaper to write something sensational. He cited his own case in which the newspapers have made a lot of general comments with no basis for same.

BIEBER went on to state that in his opinion the Parolees were not guilty in the first instance, and the stories told by the co-defendants BROWNE and BIOFF were falsehoods. He stated that it appeared in the newspaper that the Judge himself stated that the stories told by both BROWNE and BIOFF could not be believed. In view of the fact that these Parolees were incarcerated based primarily on the information furnished by BROWN and BIOFF, BIEBER was of the opinion that they were more than deserving of a parole. He stated that he knew nothing about the alleged passing of money to the local Parole Officer, CHARLES FISHER, or to any of the members of the Federal Parole Board.

BIEBER concluded his statements by stating that he had no connection whatsoever with the entire matter.

Chicago File No. 58-194
DEW:LML

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7C

On October 3, 1947, [REDACTED], Oak Park, Illinois, was interviewed, and advised that he had visited DeLUCIA while he was incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary at the request of Mrs. DeLUCIA. This visit was in connection with the retaining of Attorney T. E. REIN by DeLUCIA for the purpose of securing bond for DeLUCIA between the time of the sentencing of DeLUCIA in the original trial and the time that the Court of Appeal would decide upon the appeal filed by DeLUCIA.

[REDACTED] stated that he had known the DeLUCIA family for many years and had known DeLUCIA's wife's family for many years also. He stated that his father, [REDACTED] had been the [REDACTED] for both DeLUCIA's family and DeLUCIA's wife's family for many years.

[REDACTED] stated that at the time Mrs. DeLUCIA was attempting to obtain an attorney to handle the bond for DeLUCIA, she had come to him asking his advice. He stated that he had had several contacts with Attorney REIN in connection with real estate deals that he had made in the city of Chicago, and that he had suggested REIN to Mrs. DeLUCIA. At the time of his visit to DeLUCIA, he accompanied REIN for the sole purpose of introducing REIN to DeLUCIA and informing DeLUCIA of REIN's background and ability.

[REDACTED] stated that he has known the subjects in this case, in addition to other individuals such as JACK GUZIK, and TONY ACCARDO, and has handled real estate transactions for both DeLUCIA and D'ANDREA.

[REDACTED] stated that he had no knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the obtaining of the paroles by the subjects.

b7C

The following interview was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the LaMantia Brothers Arrigo Company, 28 South Watermarket, stated that PHIL J. LaMANTIA is President of the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, 139 South Watermarket, while he, [REDACTED] J. V. LaMANTIA, the owner of the LaMantia Brothers Arrigo Company, is a stockholder together with PHIL J. and T. A. LaMANTIA, in the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company. JOSEPH V. FERRERO is Manager of the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company and exercises all authority in the operation and management of the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company.

[REDACTED] stated that J. V. LaMANTIA resides in Chicago, but is at the present time in his summer home in Michigan. PHIL J. LaMANTIA lives at 9250 Leavitt Street, Chicago, but is presently on a buying trip in Michigan, and is leaving on an extended good will trip, contacting customers as far as the west coast beginning tomorrow, and consequently is not available for interview at this time.

[REDACTED] stated that he was not consulted by JOSEPH FERRERO relative to the contemplated employment of PHILIP D'ANDREA, and he did not believe that PHILLIP J. LaMANTIA had any knowledge relative to the contemplated employment of D'ANDREA. The first information which [REDACTED] had relative to such contemplated employment was when he read of such employment in the local newspapers in conjunction with the parole of D'ANDREA from the penitentiary. He indicated that he discussed the matter with PHIL LaMANTIA, and understood from PHIL that PHIL had not been consulted by FERRERO relative to D'ANDREA's employment. [REDACTED] stated that neither he nor any other of the LaMANTIAS are related in any way through kin, business, or social contacts with the D'ANDREA family. As a boy he, [REDACTED], was reared in the neighborhood where PHILIP D'ANDREA's mother and father had a macaroni factory, and he recalls seeing PHILIP D'ANDREA when he was about 17 years of age. However, he does not believe that he has seen PHILIP D'ANDREA within the past twenty years. He does believe that he would recognize him in view of the pictures he has seen of PHILIP D'ANDREA in the local papers.

[REDACTED] was questioned concerning the contemplated employment of PHILIP D'ANDREA as a vegetable inspector inasmuch as D'ANDREA is alleged to be in poor health and is thought to have little knowledge of the vegetable business.

[REDACTED] stated that if PHILIP D'ANDREA had reported for work and had applied himself, it could easily have been determined within two weeks whether he was able to fulfill the requirements of the job. He did not consider it unusual that a person of no experience should be hired for the job of vegetable inspector.

b7C

Chicago File 58-194.

JCW:gm

[REDACTED] the LaMantia Brothers Arrigo Company,
the concern is owned by J. V. LaMANTIA, who is not related to him in any way,
although their parents came from the same section of Italy originally. PHIL J.
LaMANTIA is the nephew of J. V. LaMANTIA, while [REDACTED] who assists
in [REDACTED] of the LaMantia Brothers Arrigo Company, is the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]

b 7C

Chicago File 58-194
WSM:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] b7c

Pursuant to information received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7d

HEENEY, whose home address is 1538 South Austin Street, Cicero, Illinois, telephone Olympic 7958, at first stated that he was in no condition to discuss anything. However, he later consented to talk to the reporting Agents. He was specifically asked if he had any connection with the release of the subjects in this case. He stated he did not have any connection with the obtaining of the paroles for the subjects, that he did not have any knowledge of any money having been paid by himself or anyone else to effect the parole of the subjects. He denied that he had ever made the statement to the effect that he personally engineered the release of the four subjects and stated he had absolutely nothing to do with the subjects in this case.

Chicago File 58-194
WSM:AMJ

The following historical background on ANTHONY JOSEPH ACCARDO, with aliases, Tony Accardo, Joe Batters, is set out at this time since he has been positively identified by the officials at Leavenworth Penitentiary as being the individual who accompanied EUGENE BERNSTEIN to the penitentiary to visit Subjects LOUIS CAMPAGNA and PAUL DeLUCIA.

ANTHONY ACCARDO claims he was born April 28, 1906 at Chicago, Illinois. He is married and resides at 1431 North Ashland Avenue, River Forest, Illinois with his wife, CLARISE, and three children. Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

The following criminal record is reflected in the files of the Chicago Police Department:

As TONY ACCARDO	5-31-23	Fined \$200.00 and costs, V.S. 2655 (Disorderly conduct) - Judge McKILLEY.
As TONY ACCARDO	1-19-24	Fined \$10.00 and costs, V. S. 2655 (Disorderly conduct) - Judge HEAP. Officers KAKACEK and CUNNINGHAM, D.B.
As TONY ACCARDO	4-7-24	Fined \$25.00, V. S. 2655 - Judge BORRELLI. Officers EKERT and FEENEY, 19th District.
As TONY ACCARDO	2-1-30	Indicted by February term, 1930 Grand Jury. Concealed weapons. Sgts. KERRY and HOWE, D.B. 3-31-30 stricken off - Judge J. J. SULLIVAN.
As TONY ACCARDO	6-24-30	Bonds forfe. and stricken off. Concealed weapons. Judge J. J. SULLIVAN.
As TONY ACCARDO	7-2-30	Cause reinstated, concealed weapons. Judge NORMOYLE.
As TONY ACCARDO	9-20-30	G. P., arrested by Lt. MIKES and SQ. 5-C, D.B.
As TONY ACCARDO	5-15-33	Fined \$25.00 and costs. Disorderly Conduct. Judge McGARRY. Officer HANAWAN, D.B.

The following is the criminal record of ACCARDO which was received from the Identification Division of the Bureau under date of October 12, 1943:

Chicago File 58-194
WSM:AWJ

PD, Chicago, Ill.	TONY ACCARDO, #C-25251	9-30-30	G. P.
US Marshal, Chicago, Ill.	ANTHONY ACCARDO #0087	9-27-43	Material Witness
Cook County Jail Chicago, Ill.	ANTHONY ACCARDO #44469	9-27-43	Remand post material witness.

Chicago File 58-194
WSM:lab

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Arrested by Chicago Police Department November 1, 1931;
motor vehicle violation (fictitious license plates);
fined \$25.00 and costs November 3, 1931.

[REDACTED]

Arrested by Chicago Police Department July 28, 1947;
disorderly conduct; July 29, 1947, discharged.

[REDACTED]

Arrested December 21, 1926; assault with deadly
weapon - knife; January 7, 1927, fined \$50.00 and
costs.

Arrested Chicago Police Department August 7, 1927;
false advertising and disorderly conduct;
September 15, 1927, discharged.

Arrested October 14, 1927; [REDACTED] October 17,
1927, nolle prossed.

- P E N D I N G -

Chicago File 58-194
WSM:lab

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview T. E. REIN, Room 1424, 10 South LaSalle Street, in regard to his visit to DE LUCIA on April 25, 1944, and his representing DE LUCIA at the Congressional hearing held in Chicago.

Will interview GREGG DILLON, Chicago Herald American, in regard to his call to HARRY ASH, at which time he questioned ASH about the rumors that HANNEGAN received money for the securing of the paroles.

Will locate and interview MURRAY L. HUMPHRIES.

Will locate and interview JACK GUZIK.

Will consider the advisability of reinterviewing JOSEPH I. BULGER, 134 North Clark, after interview with ANTHONY ACCARDO, concerning use of his name by ACCARDO and also any information in connection with instant parole.

At River Forest, Illinois

Will interview ANTHONY ACCARDO, 1431 North Ashland Avenue, in regard to his using the name of JOSEPH I. BULGER when he visited DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA while they were incarcerated.

Will also interview ACCARDO for any knowledge he may have in connection with the securing of paroles of the subjects.

- P E N D I N G -

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

58-28

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 10-1-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-30-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] JM
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Judge T. WEBER WILSON states letter asking for Judge BRIGHT'S comments relative to paroling of PHILIP D'ANDREA was forwarded pursuant to request of EMANUEL STERN. Comments regarding other subjects not requested since STERN actually, according to WILSON'S recollection, was representing only D'ANDREA.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Teletype from Washington, D. C. dated September 29, 1947.

DETAILS:

Judge T. WEBER WILSON, Coldwater, Mississippi, at the outset of the interview, volunteered that he had received a letter from DANIEL LYONS of the Department dated September 19, 1947, making inquiry concerning a letter forwarded to Judge BRIGHT of New York City in June, 1947, over the signature of WALTER K. JURICK, Parole Executive, asking for Judge BRIGHT'S comments relative to the possibility of paroling PHILIP D'ANDREA. Judge WILSON stated that Mr. LYONS pointed out that in the early part of June, 1947, before the communication in question was addressed to Judge BRIGHT, the records in Washington reflect that Judge WILSON received a visit from EMANUEL STERN. Judge WILSON further mentioned that Mr. LYONS had made inquiry as to Judge WILSON'S reason for communicating with Judge BRIGHT regarding PHILIP D'ANDREA and also why Judge BRIGHT had not been requested to comment regarding the other subjects.

Judge WILSON stated that he had answered Mr. LYONS'S inquiry and had answered Mr. LYONS'S inquiries to the best of his recollection. He pointed out that since Mr. LYONS had mentioned in his letter of September 19, 1947, about EMANUEL STERN being in his, Judge WILSON'S, office during the early part of June.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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1 - Bureau - Chicago - Washington Field - Memphis		

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1947, his memory was thereby refreshed, and he now recalls EMANUEL STERN'S being in his office, commenting about having talked to Judge BRIGHT in New York City, and requesting that Judge WILSON direct a communication to Judge BRIGHT asking for the latter's comments regarding a parole for PHILIP D'ANDREA. It is Judge WILSON'S recollection that EMANUEL STERN made some comment to the effect that STERN believed Judge BRIGHT at that time probably would be inclined to comment favorably relative to the parole in question.

Numerous requests similar to the one made by EMANUEL STERN are received by members of the Parole Board, according to Judge WILSON. All requests of this nature are granted. It was the usual practice for Judge WILSON to handle such requests by merely requesting WALTER K. BRICK, Parole Executive, to address a routine inquiry to the Judge or official whose comments were desired. In view of the large volume of work handled by the Parole Board, Judge WILSON stated he dictated very few letters of this nature. He does not believe that he dictated the letter which was sent to Judge BRIGHT regarding PHILIP D'ANDREA. It is Judge WILSON'S opinion that, had he dictated the letter, he would have had an independent recollection of having taken such action.

Since EMANUEL STERN was representing only PHILIP D'ANDREA, according to WILSON'S recollection, the request for Judge BRIGHT'S comments, therefore, was confined to D'ANDREA. Judge WILSON is confident that a letter would not have been written to Judge BRIGHT had he not received a request to do so from EMANUEL STERN. He reasoned that, since the letter was written pursuant to the request of EMANUEL STERN, the inquiry directed to Judge BRIGHT naturally would have been confined to the request received from STERN.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

58-2000-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **58-62**

REPORT MADE AT Atlanta, Georgia	DATE WHEN MADE 10/11/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/8/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] 67C MOS
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attention: Assistant Director A. Rosen

Warden SANFORD, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., advised admission summary prepared when prisoner enters institution, and progress reports prepared when any special event occurs re prisoner such as transfer from one job to another or transfer from institution. Parole progress reports submitted only prior to time subject up for parole.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Chicago teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, Kansas City, and Atlanta, dated October 7, 1947
Atlanta teletype to Bureau, Chicago, and Washington Field, dated October 8, 1947

DETAILS:

By referenced teletype from the Chicago Division it was requested that this office ascertain from the Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta the policy as to submission of parole progress reports, and if policy different from that used for the subjects in this case.

Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD advised that shortly after a prisoner is received at the institution an admission summary report is prepared containing background information and the results of observation and examination of the prisoner by various departments at the prison. Thereafter, progress reports are prepared when necessary. For example, when a prisoner is

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Atlanta 58-62

transferred from one job to another or from the institution, or any other special event concerning him occurs, a progress report is prepared. The Warden stated he tried to have progress reports submitted at least once yearly, and explained that if he had personnel available it would be desirable to have these reports more often. He stated there was no set policy by the Bureau of Prisons in this regard, and the policy to submit progress reports every three months was an error. He further explained that parole progress reports are submitted a short time before the minimum parole eligibility date, at which time the prisoner is called in and requested to make formal application for parole or waive his request. Sometimes if the prisoner does not want to apply for parole and refuses to sign the waiver he is brought before the parole board anyhow, at which time he is questioned by the board about his request and refusal to sign the waiver. He advised that parole progress reports are not prepared every three months, and only prior to the time a prisoner is to come before the parole board. He added that if the original parole request is denied and the prisoner is up for reconsideration, the institution will prepare another parole progress report.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

58-2000-65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **58-62**

REPORT MADE AT Atlanta, Georgia	DATE WHEN MADE 10/3/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/22, 25, 26, 30; 10/3/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c mos
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., reflect CAMPAGNA and GIOE transferred USP, Leavenworth 7/27/45. D'ANDREA and DE LUCIA transferred USP, Leavenworth 7/28/45. ROSELLI transferred Terre Haute 9/29/46. Main prison files re subjects transferred with them, including visitors records. Only skeleton file at USP, Atlanta. Warden SANFORD stated had no positive information subjects paid money to effect transfer, but rumors among prisoners they had \$10,000 to pay for transfer. Subjects transferred even though Warden SANFORD recommended against it because of these rumors. Warden had no information re reason subjects paroled. INS, Atlanta, interviewed D'ANDREA, CAMPAGNA, ROSELLI, and DE LUCIA to verify citizenship.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Washington Field teletype to Atlanta dated September 19, 1947
 Atlanta teletype to Bureau, Chicago, and Washington Field dated September 22, 1947
 Washington Field letter to Bureau dated September 22, 1947
 Atlanta letter to Bureau dated September 26, 1947
 Washington Field teletype to Kansas City and Atlanta dated September 29, 1947

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E. J. Connelley</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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	58-2000-131 <i>Connelley</i>	

Atlanta 58-62

Atlanta teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, and
Kansas City dated September 30, 1947
Bureau teletype to Atlanta dated October 2, 1947

DETAILS:

By referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office dated September 19, 1947, it was requested that the names of visitors for subjects LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, PAUL DE LUCIA, and JOHN ROSELLI while incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta be obtained.

It was ascertained from records at the United States Penitentiary that LOUIS CAMPAGNA, Registry Number 63773, and CHARLES GIOE, Registry Number 63774, were transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on July 27, 1945. PHILIP D'ANDREA, Registry Number 63777, and PAUL DE LUCIA, Registry Number 63776, were transferred to Leavenworth on July 28, 1945. JOHN ROSELLI, Registry Number 63775, was transferred to Terre Haute, Indiana, on September 29, 1946.

There was no information in the file concerning the exact reason these individuals were transferred. However, there was a notation that CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA had caused trouble among the prison population, and Mr. HERBERT COX, Associate Warden, stated this might possibly have been the reason for their transfer. He informed that the main prison file concerning these individuals was transferred with them and only a skeleton file remains at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. There was no record concerning their correspondence and visitors. However, this information is available in their main institutional file.

By referenced letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated September 22, 1947, it was requested that this office interview Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta for information in his possession concerning the granting of parole to the above named subjects. It was also requested that he be questioned concerning a statement he made in a letter to Assistant Director LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D. C., to the effect that money was being paid to effect the transfer of these subjects from Atlanta to Leavenworth. It was desired that the complete identity of ABE BRADLEY, who had been active in the cases of these subjects, be determined and a lead set out to have him interviewed. Information concerning this interview, which is set out below, was furnished to the Bureau, Washington Field Office, and the Chicago Office, by letter dated September 26, 1947.